New-York Daily Times.

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AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Our Special Correspondence from Panama, Aspinwall, and Costa Rica.

LATEST DESERTIONS FROM GEN. WALKER.

The Filibuster Chief in a Desperate Condition.

Great Reinforcements to the Allies.

Plan of the Fortifications at Rivas.

[illegible] AT ST. GEORGE.

Further Particulars of the last Battle of Rivas.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS ON THE SAN JUAN.

Convention at San Miguel for the Partition of Nicaragua.

HOW THE REPUBLIC IS TO BE DIVIDED.

By the steamer *Illinois*, arrived on Saturday from Aspinwall, we receive important news from Central America.

On the 15th of March the steamship *Panama* arrived at Panama, from Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, with one hundred and twenty-six deserters from Gen. WALKER. They were all furnished by the Costa Rican Government with means to defray their expenses to the United States. Some of them have arrived in New-York, and some left for New-Orleans. From their published address to their compatriots, and from such statements as we have been able to collect from those who have reached this City, it would appear that WALKER's position is in the last degree a desperate one. On the 4th of March—the latest date to which our accounts reach—the indomitable filibuster General could only muster four hundred men, and was then completely surrounded by his adversaries.

In the meantime the allies are receiving large reinforcements. The force of Gen. CANAS at St. George amounted on the 4th instant to 1,800 men. Gen. MARTINEZ was at Obraje, eight miles from Rivas, with 700 men, and BOSQUET was at Liberia with 400 men, and expected a reinforcement of 600 fresh troops from San José within a few days. Two thousand Guatemaleans and Hondureans, under CABANAS, were en route for the seat of war, and long ere this, it is believed, Gen. WALKER has been surrounded by an enemy nearly 5,000 strong.

Some further and highly interesting details of late operations on the San Juan are received, and particularly the Costa Rican account of that unfortunate affair at Castillo, in which Col. TITUS failed to distinguish himself.

The most important intelligence received by this arrival is the announcement that a Convention is now in session at San Miguel, in the Republic of Salvador, for the *partition of Nicaragua among the States of Costa Rica, San Salvador and Honduras.* It is understood that *Nicaragua is a consenting party.* The agreement is that Costa Rica will take both banks of the river San Juan, Lake Nicaragua, and the territory between it and the Caribbean Sea. Honduras takes Chontales and the [illegible] will be given to San Salvador. The three Republics will sustain a sufficient force in the divided territory to maintain peace and order, and, after a specified time, it will be reunited and placed once more in the position of an independent Republic.

In our special correspondence from Panama, Aspinwall and San Jose de Costa Rica, published below, this important intelligence will be found fully developed.

The Deserters from Walker—His Desperate Condition.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PANAMA, March 15, 1857.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Panama*, Capt. J. M. DOW, arrived here on Sunday evening, the 15th, from Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, and other Central American ports. She brings 680 bales indigo, 6,000 hides, 1,800 [illegible] coffee, sugar, cigars, etc. Nineteen passengers, and ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX DESERTERS FROM WALKER. Annexed is a list of the filibusters, and also of forty more still at San Jose de Costa Rica:

Edward Sternberg	H. Shumaker	Henry Foster
W. H. Rollins	A. Sutton	James Perry
[illegible]	H. Bodman	C. H. Dinsmore
[illegible]	John Frederick	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wm. H. Bach	John Dall
G. P. Goodwin	Albert Schmidt	D. Detrick
M. Noble	George Seagert	Thomas Fox
[illegible]	J. E. Klise	[illegible]
Charles Steinhausen	James Kary	Samuel Marsh
[illegible]	C. W. Foster	George Ward
Francis Henry	N. Pierman	D. A. Moore
[illegible]	John Lempert	D. W. Brown
[illegible]	Wm. H. Todd	W. W. Walker
[illegible]	Thos. Finney	C. F. Corwin
W. F. Wakefield	W. Carrier	W. Morley
Wm. Fairchild	Daniel McGennis	Charles Leroy
Joseph Franklin	R. J. Powers	G. H. Bull
W. E. Ennis	Edward Morton	H. W. Clark
[illegible]	Christian Schwind	John Young
James Cooper	A. L. Scott	James Bell
Wm. Thompson	George W. Haff	Henry Merkell
[illegible]	C. M. Flynn	C. E. Gray
A. W. Cherry	J. E. Boykin	Thomas Quinley
[illegible]	John Lee	James Booth
L. G. Winter	[illegible]	Wm. Austin
Simon Stewart	[illegible]	S. T. Branch
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STILL AT SAN JOSE.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. M. Bell	V. North	Pat Devan
Jas. Dean	Geo. Stakles	[illegible]
	John Crofton—40.	

These 126 men were all furnished by the Costa Rican Government with through steerage tickets to the United States, including the railroad transit, as well as board while detained here. The price paid for passage was $75 each. They go forward to-day, 100 to New-Orleans and the balance to New-York. They are mostly strong, healthy men, indeed the largest portion of them belonged to the Mounted Rangers, picked men, and the flower of the force. There are two commissioned officers among them, viz: Capt. [illegible] WATKINS and C. [illegible]. Before leaving they published an address, signed by 76 names, the date of desertion and company deserted from. [This address will be found on the sixth page.]

Captain WATKINS was dispatched to St. George with hundreds of copies of the address, to be distributed among WALKER's force at Rivas. Among the men I recognize several of Colonel WATERS' Rangers, who accompanied me on my late visit to Nicaragua, from San Juan del Sur to Rivas. Some of them deserted as late as March 4. Twenty of the rangers deserted in one body, Feb. 4, and eleven in another, Feb. 7, with their horses, carbines, knives and revolvers. Out of the 126 men, 70 were mounted. Their arms and animals were retained by the Costa Ricans. They speak gratefully of their treatment by the people while passing through the country, and also of that of the authorities on their arrival. From my files of papers and from the deserters and passengers, I gather some interesting, and mainly, I think, reliable facts.

On the 4th March, or thereabouts, CANAS had been reinforced at St. George by 400 men from Honduras, making his whole force there about 1,800 men. This was about his original force at the battle of St. George on the 29th January, but his ranks had become thinned by desertions and battle. MARTINEZ, commander of the Nicaraguan troops, was at Obraje, eight miles from Rivas, with 700 men. BOSQUET was at Liberia, on the road to Nicaragua, where he had 400 men, or would raise his force up to that number, and was waiting to be joined by 600 men, who started from San José to join him on the 2d of March. He would garrison San Juan del Sur, and cut off WALKER's communication with the Jocote road and ranch, about the 10th March, with these 1,000 men. Honduras, Guatemala and San Salvador are sending 2,600 men, who are to be commanded by CABANAS of Honduras. He is to march from Leon upon Rivas. Admiral NORTH, of the Guatemalian transports, had already embarked 500 of these men for their destination—probably Realejo. Here is, in all, 5,500 men. President MORA says that if, in a fortnight after their arrival, they do not whip WALKER out, he will muster every man in Costa Rica capable of bearing arms, and attack him at the head of them.

WALKER "took account of stock" on the 4th of March. Only 400 men fit for duty answered the roll-call. With the enemy all around him, his men had every facility for desertion; and it is calculated, by this time, that his little force has been reduced to 360 men. The enemy were scouting about Rivas in every direction, so that WALKER could no longer forage outside his own pickets without being attacked and losing men, and his provisions inside the city were nearly exhausted. The only beef he had was by killing his working oxen and the few milch cows yet left to the natives in the immediate neighborhood. His bread was all gone, and his baker, whom he sent down to San Juan del Sur with $500, hoping to purchase flour, is a passenger on the British corvette *Esk*, to this port, with the money, having absquatulated.

The deserters who left on the 4th of March do not believe in the reported attack of CANAS upon Rivas, by which, it is said, a large number of Costa Ricans were slain, as it was their policy to wait the destruction of WALKER from desertion and starvation. On the other hand, I see that it was expected in Costa Rica that CANAS would attack Rivas about that time. The story about WALKER's losing fifty men in moving down sand-box barricades to St. George, proves to be incorrect. He did plant these barricades at a great distance from the Costa Rican camp, and threw eighty round shot towards it, but neither side sustained any damage. It is doubted if Colonel CAYCEE got back to Rivas with his thirty men and the eighty men last landed from the *Sierra Nevada*. If he again attempted to cut his way through with the men and the provisions landed from that steamer, it is probable that all fell into the hands of the Costa Ricans at the Jocote rancho. If not General BOSQUET reached San Juan del Sur soon enough to get them.

It is positively asserted by some of the deserters now here, that WALKER's men had refused to again attack the enemy. *They were willing to defend Rivas if attacked, but nothing more. I do* not believe it.

SYLVANUS H. SPENCER, who took the steamers, came passenger on the *Panama*, and goes to New-York. He deems it impossible for LOCKRIDGE to reopen the river. He says he may take Castillo, but it is not possible for him to get San Carlos. He says it has been greatly strengthened by competent engineers, and that it has twelve cannon mounted. Among these are four 24's, three of which were dug out of the ruins of the old fort, where they had been buried for 70 years, and which were found to be effective pieces. San Carlos is defended by 250 men. It is estimated that there are not remaining on the river more than 250 men in LOCKRIDGE's force.

COL. TITUS TAKES A DRINK.

"Col." TITUS, the Kansas bully, went to San Francisco on the *Sierra Nevada*, having, it is said, been cashiered by LOCKRIDGE for cowardice. The following account of his attack on Castillo I translate from the *Album Semanal* of San Jose. After describing the first attack of TITUS upon the Castillo, which was defended by only 30 men, and the taking of the river steamboat *Scott* by the filibusters, which the Costa Rican commander says was so riddled with ball as to make her useless, he goes on: "About mid-day Col. TITUS sent in a flag of truce, and modestly demanded an unconditional surrender. I replied that this was impossible, without the consent of the commanding General, and asked for twenty-four hours to get his decision. I went down to the lines of the fortification, and took a drink with Colonel TITUS. He told me he had a large battery of cannon, of great calibre mounted for the attack, and that his force consisted of 1,000 men. This appeared so gassy, that I paid no attention to it, but resolved to resist to the last. At 10 o'clock on Thursday we heard firing in the hills, and loud shouts and *vivas* for Costa Rica, which we answered, and in half an hour afterwards Captains ALVAREZ and ORTIZ, with 60 men, came to our succor, having driven the enemy from his position at the point of the bayonet. The filibusters fled, throwing away their arms, ammunition, and provisions, so that the road for two miles down the river was strewn with them. Fortunately for Colonel TITUS, a steamboat arrived at the embarcadero just in time to take them off. On Saturday we received 40 more men, and are now secure against all the filibusterism in the world. The filibusters lost 140 men. Our loss was trifling, except that an officer, SALVADOR ROJAS, was killed."

Some of your cotemporaries are an unbelieving set, and affect to doubt my assertion in letters dated in Nicaragua, that "WALKER's men were heartily tired of the hard service, and not fifty of them would remain a day longer in the country if they could get out of it." I presume their doubts will be dissipated when they glance over the list of deserters, for only about forty days, hereunto annexed.

Capt. DOW deserves a good deal of praise for the course he took in regard to these deserters. To a proposition that he should take them on to Panama, he gave a peremptory refusal. It was this refusal that forced the authorities to furnish them through tickets to the States. The men are very ragged and dirty, but will be put in a little more comfortable condition by the charitable here. Most of them give as a cause for their desertion the brutality of their officers, and the utter indifference of WALKER as to their hard treatment.

CHRIS LILLY and MIKE BRANNIGAN, whom I wrote you were caught in a little schooner, and carried into San Jose de Guatemala, charged with supplying WALKER, have been released.

The President of Nicaragua, at Leon, having sought from the *Consejo Consultivo* power to punish persons who might express treasonable sentiments, the Council amended the proposition by recommending the establishment of a proper police to keep things straight in that respect.

The *Boletin*, of Leon, says the Clarendon-Dallas treaty is more acceptable to Nicaragua than that of 1852, and that the Nicaragua Government is willing to accept it. F. W. R.

The Partition of Nicaragua—More About Sir Robert McClure.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 7, 1857.

Besides the arrival here of near two hundred men who deserted from Rivas and the service of Gen. WALKER, the most important news I can send you is an account of the proposed partition of Nicaragua among the other Central American States. What I send concerning such partition you can rely upon implicitly, as I have it from officials holding high and responsible position in the Government of Costa Rica, for every statement I make in relation to that subject. You will see by the newspapers of Central America, that large numbers of troops are concentrating in Nicaragua, and knowing, as you must, from the present feebleness of Gen. WALKER's force there, that they are not required for his destruction, you may be surprised. The accounts are true. Large forces are concentrating there, but not for the purpose of fighting General WALKER. It is not supposed that they will be needed for that. They are gathering there from Costa Rica, from Guatemala and San Salvador, for the purpose of preventing any delay in carrying out such resolutions as may be adopted by the Plenipotentiaries who are now assembled at San Miguel, at the request of many of the wealthy natives of Nicaragua, to decide upon the most desirable way in which to divide Nicaragua among the other States. Señor Don MONTUFAR, Minister of Foreign Affairs, left here on the 17th of February as the diplomatic representative of Costa Rica. The other States—Nicaragua included—have sent theirs. Just before he left, a number of the most extensive proprietors and merchants of Nicaragua visited San José and desired President MORA and his Government to use all possible dispatch in the consummation of the desired proposition. The interests of the Leonese and Granadinos have always been inimical to each other, and since the time when Nicaragua gained her independence, she has suffered continually from consequent internal contentions; and therefore, in her present desolate condition, the contemplated arrangement will, they believe, be the means of preventing further trouble or bloodshed.

It is intended that the partition shall be nearly as follows:

Costa Rica will take both banks of the San Juan River and the Territory between the lake and the Carribean Sea. Honduras will take Chontales. The rest will fall to San Salvador. And if so, it will be a great acquisition. For San Salvador is the most populous for her extent, and a removal of many of her inhabitants into the new territory would, it is believed, be a relief from which great benefits would be derived.

In agreeing to this arrangement, it is understood that *Nicaragua will require each of the States to keep a sufficient force in the territory they may receive, to preserve peace and security to person and property.*

It is also understood that all the Powers interested *will stipulate that after the lapse of a number of years* (to be named) *the fragments shall be permitted to unite again as an independent Republic, without opposition, if they shall desire to do so.*

The above are the main points before the Convention, and it is believed that they will be agreed upon, unanimously, without material alteration.

ROMAN RIVAS, son of President RIVAS, has taken a military command under Gen. MORA, and is now serving at San Carlos.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails in Costa Rica and the other States in favor of the able and energetic conduct of President MORA. A large reinforcement was sent from here on the 1st of March. It numbered about 800 good soldiers; and when the steamer *Panama* arrived at Panama, on her return trip from Guatemala, she could not get her cargo of coffee on board, because all the boats were engaged in the transportation of troops. Costa Rica is now in a position to send larger reinforcements than before, because the coffee has been gathered, and the natives can afford the time. The President has declared that if General WALKER is not either dead, or otherwise out of the country within fourteen days, he will march in person at the head of all the available men he can raise, and put out the light of the blue-gray-eye forever. Since the desertions from WALKER, the natives are enthusiastic, and are willing to follow him for that purpose.

The foreign merchants of Costa Rica are contributing liberally to the support of the Army. Shipments of specie are made monthly from the Treasury to the region of San Carlos for the payment of expenses, among which the salaries of all the Americans who are engaged on the lake and other boats, under the Costa Rican flag, are paid punctually.

Capt. SPENCER, who did invaluable service in the brilliant manoeuvre by which the Transit was seized from the enemy, reached here on the 10th of last month, and received the most distinguished consideration of the Government. He was offered any military rank he desired; and besides, I understand, that he received satisfactory pecuniary remuneration for his services. I have heard $50,000 mentioned as the sum paid, with many complimentary remarks. He leaves here, carrying with him the sincere thanks of the Government, for the purpose of returning to New-York—his home. He will probably visit San Salvador and Guatemala, in the *Panama*, and return to the United States *via* the Isthmus. He appears a little worn by the anxieties and fatigues of the great work he has performed.

When Capt. SPENCER was leaving the army, and while near Liberia, on his way to San José, he was not a little surprised at coming upon a company of Gen. WALKER's Rangers, armed, and proceeding in the same direction. There were from 40 to 50 of them, and he soon learned that they were proceeding to accept the terms of protection offered by the Costa Rican Government. You have doubtless heard of Gen. WALKER's band. It numbered fifteen in all, and every member of it has arrived here, each with the instrument of his [illegible] in his pocket.

About [illegible] of those who have deserted from WALKER's army during the past few months [illegible] Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, and [illegible] in this country. Quite a number of the deserters offered to join the ranks of the Costa Ricans, in order to have an opportunity of avenging the cruelty they say they received from General WALKER.

SIR ROBERT M'CLURE AND THE SCHOONER GRANADA.

I have seen a peculiarly authentic account of an interesting interview between a lieutenant under Sir ROBERT McCLURE and Captain FAYSSOUX, on the deck of the schooner *Granada*, in the service of General WALKER, and also of an interview between Sir ROBERT and General WALKER himself. It is a pity to spoil it. But the facts, I believe, are that Sir ROBERT sent on board the *Granada* a request that Captain FAYSSOUX would come on board his ship with his commission and papers, which the Captain did without so much ado as is stated.

Sir ROBERT went to Rivas, not so much for the opportunity of an introduction to Gen. WALKER, as for the purpose of offering British protection to any who might deserve it. Several ladies applied for protection, and it was given. They stated that Gen. WALKER had refused to give them any food unless they would go into the hospitals and dress the wounds of the soldiers, notwithstanding they were sick themselves. Mrs. Dr. POST was among the number who returned under the protection of Sir ROBERT and the British flag.

The schooner *Granada*, formerly called the *San Jose*, belonged to an American citizen of Boston, Capt. MORROW, who in five years of hard sea service, trading between Panama and Guatemala, had succeeded in saving sufficient to purchase and freight the schooner with tobacco and provisions. In June of last year Capt. MORROW left Sonsonate, San Salvador, with his schooner and cargo, valued at $7,000. When off the coast of Nicaragua, a storm arose which forced him to take shelter in the harbor of San Juan del Sur. His vessel and cargo were seized immediately by General WALKER. Captain MORROW made a protest to Mr. FITZGERALD, the Vice Consul, and afterwards went on to Granada and applied to United States Consul WHEELER to interfere in his behalf. Mr. WHEELER refused, without giving any reason. Becoming embittered, he complained, when he was called to General WALKER, who told him that any additional remarks would send him to prison. He then applied to WHEELER and WALKER for a passport, and was refused. He was detained in Nicaragua some five months, and was then sent to San Salvador. From there he was taken by a friend to Panama, where he obtained employment on the Isthmus. From there he forwarded his protests and complaints to the United States Government. What action has been taken upon them, you may know—I do not.

[We have learned that the case has been brought before General CASS, and that some action upon them will be taken as soon as existing circumstances will permit.—ED. TIMES.]

It is said by some who have arrived from Rivas, that that post is so well surrounded, that a filibuster cannot put his head two hundred feet out of Rivas without being fired at.

Condition of the Filibusters at Rivas.

THE RELATIVE STRENGTH AND CONDITION OF THE ALLIES AND FILLIBUSTERS IN NICARAGUA—PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF RIVAS—NUMBERS AND ORGANIZATION OF WALKER'S FORCE—THE OFFICERS—HOSPITALS—VOLUNTEERS—RATE OF MORTALITY—FOOD OF THE ARMY—PERSONAL—FORTIFICATIONS OF THE ALLIES—OPERATIONS AGAINST ST. GEORGE—JOCOTE—REVIEW OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS OF WALKER SINCE HIS ENTRANCE INTO NICARAGUA.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ASPINWALL, March 19, 1857.

I have followed your instructions in regard to parties interested for and against WALKER in this place, and by gleaning and sifting a huge mass of information, gathered from friends and enemies, and especially from the crowds of deserters who are rushing through, have acquired what seems to me a tolerably correct opinion of his strength and condition. It will not be encouraging, on the whole, to his friends, but had I even visited the camp at Rivas, I should not have obtained so full details or as near to the truth. Since much of it is of a personal character, and other portions only such as could have been obtained from officers in the filibuster service, it is unnecessary for me to apologize for not sending you the names of my informants.

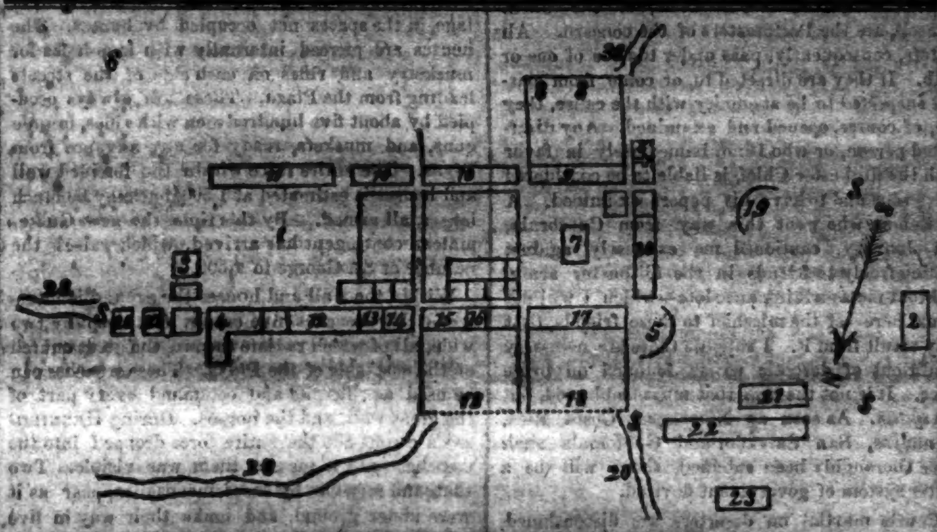
PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF RIVAS.

The plan of the fortifications which you received by the last mail, is generally accurate, except that the Malafo Hospital is placed too near HENNINGSEN's half-moon work.

The suburban mud houses, which used to hold two-thirds of the native population of Rivas, have been torn away, leaving only the central blocks of solid adobé mansions on the four sides of the Plaza. The city is thus converted into a large square fort, with double walls, inclosed by an immense courtyard.

Other obstructions, which might furnish a cover to an attacking party, such as orange groves, cactus fences, and the like, have also been removed. Barricades have been erected where they seemed to be required against surprise, and a half-moon battery to protect and command the hospital on the west side of the city. This battery also covers the approaches to the Plaza on that side.

You will find the officers' quarters, and other positions in the city, marked and numbered on the map as follows:



PLAN OF WALKER'S FORTIFICATIONS AT RIVAS.

1. Plaza.
2. Malafo Hacienda, used as a general hospital, facing HENNINGSEN's half-moon battery.
3. Large unfinished church, with walls of great thickness, and flanking walls, protects the east side of the Plaza.
4. Artillery quarters.
5. HENNINGSEN's half-moon breast-work, on an eminence, commanding the N. W. angle and two sides of the city, and the hospital.
6. Strong church, capable of sheltering six hundred men, with heavy doors; on the south side of the city, near the S. W. angle. This is the point of rendezvous in case of sudden attack, or being driven from the Plaza, and will be the last point held, if the Allies should succeed in taking the city by storm. The road to Jocoté and the Transit opens behind this church, the only way of retreat in case of a sudden evacuation of the city.
7. The quarters of General SANDERS; a strong position.
8. Heavy barricades.
9. Ordnance and arsenal; the main point of defence.
10. Quarters of the 1st Rifles.
11. Dr. COLE's house, now occupied by the Quartermaster.
12. Civil office of the filibusters, called "Hacienda." This is the general office of treasury, supplies, &c.
13. Quarters of Col. DON BRUNO NATZMER, a pet officer of WALKER's. He is a young German of good family, rather wild.
14. Rangers' quarters.
15. Rifles' quarters.
16. Quartermaster-General. Has charge of goods and chattels, conveyance, &c.
17. Commissary. He is relieved of one-half of his duties by the "Hacienda men," who bring in cattle, corn, cacao, &c.
18. Barricades.
19. Small barricades, liable to afford a lodgment for storming parties, but commanded from the hospital, south porch.
20. Ranger's yard, walled in.
21. Rangers' quarters.
22. First Infantry quarters.
23. LACAYA's hacienda, on the Lacaya estate, on the north side of the city, left to entice the enemy; commanded by HENNINGSEN's work.
24. Quarters of WALKER, opposite to what was formerly HENRY GOTTLE's store; a strong adobé house.
25. Fortified wall, with loop-holes.
26. Quarters of General HENNINGSEN, on the road to St. George.
27. Quarters of H. K. ROGERS, head of the supply and treasury office, called by the natives "Confiscator-General of the filibusters."
28. Road to St. George; two and a half miles west to St. George, and half a mile farther to the lake shore.
29. Road to Obraje and Granada, north-west.
30. Road to Jocoté, a cattle estate, property of HENRY GOTTLE. There are two roads or trails to Jocoté.

S. Sentries.

NUMBER AND ORGANIZATION OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Up to the 7th of March, the number and organization of the Fillibuster force was as follows:

The First Rifles.—This body of men were formerly and still are, the best portion of the filibuster army. They were formerly commanded by Col. ANDERSON, of New-York. At present this force is cut down to four companies, and has been repeatedly decimated by fever and battle. The greater part were destroyed at Granada, after the burning of that city. The first and second corps of rifles numbered jointly about 150 efficient men, at the date of my latest information.

Infantry.—This body of troops numbered four hundred, all told, on the 10th of last December, says one informant, a friend of the cause. At present, however, the number is reduced to seventy-five. Their weapon is the musket. Neither Rifles nor Infantry have knives or pistols.

Ordnance.—There are 12 men in the ordnance, and 20 artillerymen. The ordnance consists of three large 6-pounders; one Spanish 6-pounder, with a chamber for canister; one Spanish 4-pounder; two 12-pound howitzers; and four very small mortars. These latter are mere playthings—too small to be serviceable. With only 20 men left of the old ordnance corps—the rest were destroyed in Granada—it would be necessary to take others from the infantry to assist in working the guns during an action. The cannon are trained to bear upon all points where an attack may be expected. At present they command the St. George road, the east and west entrance to the Plaza, and all the points covered by HENNINGSEN's work. To work all these guns and mortars, a force of 50 men in all will be required, covered, of course, by the Infantry and Rifles.

Arsenal.—They are 20 employees in the arsenal, whose business it is to keep all the weapons in good order, make cartridges, canister, cast lead balls about old iron nuclei, &c., &c. They were attempting to make a 12-inch mortar of bell-metal from the old church chime. There are no shell for a mortar of this calibre. On the 3d of March there were 160 round shot for 6-pounders, made of lead and iron. They have a small steam-engine at Rivas, in the ordnance Department, and were making efforts toward a lathe.

Rangers.—The regular force of rangers (mounted) consists of 45 men, carrying rifles and a few knives. Good horses cannot be found, at present, in Nicaragua, and the rangers use, mostly, an inferior sort of mules. The ranger service is at present the most important, the subsistence of the army depending upon their exertions. They are employed on scouting-parties, convoys, and give information, such as can be had, of the movements and numbers of the allies. Their weapons are the rifle or carbine.

Commissary Rangers.—A force of 25 mounted men are continually employed in the provision service, and are especially attached to the Commissary Department. These are, perhaps, the best men in the army.

Commissary Department.—There are 15 persons employed in butchering, distributing provisions, and taking charge of stores.

Quartermaster's Department.—There are 30 in the offices of conveyance, in charge of mules, goods, &c.

Civil Service.—10 in the Department of supply and treasury, and 8 in other civil service, constitute the civil and police force. These have but little to do at present, and act as volunteer riflemen, or assist in the supplies.

The entire force thus constituted consists of—*army* 345, *employees* not in the army 67; civil service 18; *total*, 430 persons, who can be counted on in case of an attack.

THE OFFICERS.

The responsibility of the campaign rests upon WALKER, but the person recognized as superior to all others in military knowledge is Gen. HENNINGSEN. He is said to be of English birth, and exclusively European education, having served under KOSSUTH, and in other parts of Europe. It requires no small amount of military knowledge to be esteemed a good tactician in WALKER's camp. I can offer you no opinion as to the actual capacity of HENNINGSEN when he is compared with such commanders as SCOTT and WORTH, but it is supposed that he would have been a very respectable officer in any army. HENNINGSEN is a man of fine, quiet manners, a gentleman in bearing, imperturbably cool, and a thorough enthusiast in his trade, which is strictly that of a military adventurer. He is generally beloved, and the opinion has been freely expressed in camp that had he been the sole conductor of the war affairs would have gone differently. I have been led to form a different opinion. It was not so much the skill of the [illegible] that was wanted, as that of the statesman. A [illegible] of policy at once firm, humane and [illegible] would have endeared the Americans to the native population. Cruelty may be sometimes [illegible] but a steady policy of cruelty, never yielding nor pardoning, must be supported by inexhaustible resources, and the highest degree of military skill. Even then it must finally fail in producing the only desirable fruit of a conquest—the content and happiness of the conquered. I am inclined to believe that HENNINGSEN is something of a martinet and fogy in his military management, and that a MARION would be more likely to succeed in Central America than a WOOL or a HENNINGSEN. The opinion is somewhat hastily formed, and I may wrong HENNINGSEN, who is certainly much above the regular mob of military adventurers.

WALKER'S STAFF.

WALKER's staff consists of Lieutenant BRADY, Captain HOOF, and Captain J. M. BALDWIN, of Serapaqui notoriety. HOOF and BALDWIN were both educated as engineers, and are well spoken of by all. Neither of them are regularly in the army, BALDWIN being nominally the Solicitor of the filibuster chief; but as there is no law, just now, in Nicaragua, BALDWIN turns his talent to better account. He is said to have been formerly in disgrace with WALKER for giving good advice. HOOF is a steady soldier, of good [illegible], and of a kind and simple [illegible]. WALKER must be conscious that he is in great danger when he is compelled at length to keep two honest, plain spoken soldiers near his person, instead of the old crowd of flatterers and sluggards. These latter, however, have mostly gone to their account. Of BRADY I could learn nothing. With two men like HOOF and BALDWIN continually near him WALKER is in less danger of assassination or conspiracy. These men might leave him or openly condemn him, but they would never betray or injure the man that trusts them. BALDWIN was born in Mexico, of American parents, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and speaks French and Spanish like a native.

HENNINGSEN'S STAFF.

HENNINGSEN's staff is composed of two officers, one of whom was formerly a circus rider, and is retained by Gen. HENNINGSEN not only for his equestrian skill, but because he is a good clerk. HENNINGSEN declares that nobody in the army knows how to write. In fact, he suggests that the names and papas of the filibusters have been shamefully negligent of their education. I could not learn the name of the other officer on HENNINGSEN's staff.

GENERAL SANDERS.

The staff of General SANDERS is composed of an officer who goes by the name of "*Fat Jack*," noted for his bravery and corpulency, and is an invalid on crutches,—and Lieut. [illegible], formerly an orderly of General FRY. General SANDERS is a rollicking, battle companion, "drunk," says my informant, "all the time." In fact, he makes his boast of having been drunk [illegible] of this jovial officer [illegible] that there are times when it is [illegible] to be sober. Not long ago a portion of [illegible] army was at Virgin Bay [illegible] what reason they went there, perhaps, to [illegible] their legs with the march. Suddenly, a cloud of smoke on the horizon indicated the approach of the steamer *Virgin*, then in possession of the Costa Ricans. The order was immediately given for every man to conceal himself; which was done, and the steamer came close to the landing. A few moments longer and she would have come alongside the pier, and a rush from the town would have secured her. Just at this crisis General SANDERS and an officer named CONWAY sprang out of a drinking shop, hallooing and vociferating. The Costa Ricans saw the movement and quietly withdrew the steamer out of rifle range. CONWAY was afterwards killed in battle. SANDERS, it is said, was employed in California to drive the first settlers off tracts of land claimed by the land estate owners of San Francisco. In Nicaragua his occupation is reversed. Himself a "first settler," he drives off owners.

COLONEL ROGERS.

H. K. ROGERS, an Irishman, who was formerly a pork merchant, fills the office of filibuster [illegible], paymaster, "confiscator," and general agent of supply and demand, the demand being somewhat in advance of the supply. He has the honorary title of Colonel, is reputed brave, and drunk regularly from 10 in the morning until midnight. Many laughable anecdotes were related to me of the various devices he uses to persuade the soldiers, employed under [illegible] of WALKER, that they will by and by get something for their labor and money. This man is said to have been the instigator and sole agent of that grand system of confiscation and universal seizure, which, more than any other cause, has roused up the entire landed and merchant interest of Central America against the filibusters.

GENERAL FRY.

General FRY was always a favorite of WALKER's, and when he retired from the army was presented with a fine estate, called, I believe, Rosario, a cacao (chocolate) hacienda, in the immediate vicinity of Rivas. Another report says Rosario was given to Captain FAYSSOUX. It is surprising that General FRY, master of so fine and valuable a property as the Rosario, with a house upon it large enough for a prince's estate, should have resigned his filibuster commission, and sailed to California. Before leaving he took off some [illegible] hundred dollars from his estate of Rosario. I suppose he will by and by come back and get more. Funny man, that General FRY, and very quiet.

THE GOVERNOR OF SAN JUAN DEL SUR.

The Governor of San Juan del Sur, under the filibuster rule, was a Mr. [illegible], of [illegible], a very handsome, gentlemanly person, with filibuster ideas, and a turn for the road. [illegible] WALKER gave him five hundred [illegible] on the Transit road, and the Governorship. He succeeded in raising some four or five thousand dollars for WALKER while in that position, making himself personally responsible for a part of it. He had a pair of stocks at San Juan, in which it was the fashion to put disorderly Americans who obstreperously commanded passports, refused to do military duty, or complained of the filibuster rule. Failing at last to obtain any more money, he was displaced, and a very strict and religious person, named CARPENTER, installed in this important and valuable office. CARPENTER was expected to have money, or at least the power of getting it, which is the same thing. San Juan del Sur is a picturesque and rather gay village, composed of three taverns and two stores, all of which are alternately sacked by the Costa Ricans and filibusters, as they march through. The inhabitants are, consequently, not wealthy.

The society is accordant with that purity and simplicity of manners which prevails in seaport towns on the great lines of isthmus travel.

The social system at this happy village is the precise opposite to that of the Mormons.

HOSPITALS AT RIVAS.

Before plunging into the wide sea of personal anecdote, I must finish my description of Rivas by giving you some accounts of that part of the population who are of no service in time of war, but are on the contrary consumers of food merely, a burden and expense. The largest class of these are the patients in the hospitals.

In the Malaño Hospital there are six or seven rooms, containing (March 1) in all about 120 patients, one-fifth of whom were getting better, the rest lingering with fevers or wounds. I have a rough draught-plan of the hospital, furnished me by a steerage passenger who went up on the Tennessee. He says he found it in the third story or attic of a tavern at San Juan. The Surveyor's name is on the back. With it are two other documents of equal interest; a badly spelled letter to Mayor WOOD, from a man who seems to be dissatisfied with the country, and will come home if inducements are held out by the Mayor, and another from a person named BRANNIGAN, who, it appears, was sent away from San Francisco by the Vigilance Committee, and stopped on his way to join WALKER. BRANNIGAN's letter contains some very coarse language. He insists that the Vigilance Committee were WALKER's agents in the recruiting service at San Francisco, but the poor man was evidently in liquor when he wrote.

On the back of the plan of Malaño Hospital there is a list of names of persons who have taken up land by soldiers and settlers warrants on the Transit Road. There are twenty names, most of them illegible. I could only decipher FITZGERALD, NORRIS, CARPENTER, MURRAY, PATTON, LAING, CLAY, GARRARD and McDONALD. This may be McDONALD of San Francisco, agent of GARRISON. If so, he is the reputed manager of the famous "seizure of the steamers," since imitated with great eclat by the Costa Ricans. The entire blame of that affair is laid by the Aspinwall people upon WILLIAM GARRISON, a handsome, smart young man, who married the daughter of Gen. ESTELL, of California. But I am continually diverging from my subject.

There is another hospital at the east side of the Plaza which has about 50 patients, making 170 in all. This does not include sick persons in quarters, officers or citizens; the total number of sick in Rivas did not exceed 200 of the entire population, 20 per cent., which shows an unusual salubrity of the atmosphere, compared with other parts of Nicaragua. Rivas is considered a very healthy place, black vomit not being near as frequent as at Granada.

FLOATING POPULATION OF RIVAS.

There is a loafer and citizen population of about 50 persons in Rivas, several of whom are grog-sellers and small traders. Three liquor shops are found to be ample for the army. A portion of this citizen population are persons who have found it impossible to get away from Nicaragua, passports being in general refused, even to women and children.

Of women and children there may be 40, Americans, Germans and Irish. At least ten times that number have gone into the country, but many of the women have returned home on the death of their husbands, and some have died.

NATIVES IN RIVAS.

There are none of the original population left in Rivas. Dr. COLE, an old resident, and formerly one of the principal civil aids and advisers of WALKER, has fled. He is said to be at Sopoa, in Costa Rica, a place which I cannot find on the map. The natives in Rivas, six or seven males and about thirty women, are prisoners brought in by the rangers for compulsory labor. They make bread of corn, prepare chocolate, and cook for the officers [illegible] "all the time," in fact, [illegible]

VOLUNTEERS.

[illegible] volunteers from San Francisco [illegible] of early March. WALKER [illegible] volunteers into action as [illegible] their first courage and enthusiasm shall have evaporated. The last three monthly consignments of fillibuster volunteers from San Francisco have been successively 75, 48, and 76, or 199 in three months. It is clear that California, the land of adventurers, is not enthusiastic. Public interest has in a great degree subsided, and the new plan for the purchase and occupation of Sonora by the United States offers a wider vent for restless spirits than the marshes of Nicaragua. Volunteers sicken very soon; in three weeks all will in some degree suffer from the climate. The actual mortality, wounds and fever, seems to be about twenty in the hundred, monthly.

RATE OF MORTALITY AND LOSS.

The statements of the New-York and San Francisco papers in regard to the rates of mortality among Americans in Nicaragua are undoubtedly exaggerated. It was never at any time as high as fifty per cent. a month, and has sometimes fallen to fifteen and even ten in the hundred, monthly. On the 1st of December last there were 250 sick and 140 well men at Virgin Bay; 400, sick and well in Granada; 200 sick and well men, women and children on the Island of Ometepe, (see San Francisco papers) 30 men on the river San Juan; 20 in Virgin Bay; add 106 stragglers, women at the various posts, tavern-keepers, &c.—total, 1,290, which is a full estimate, and exceeds all the official reports. To these must be added 380 volunteers, who arrived from New-York, New-Orleans, Texas and San Francisco, making a total of 1,670 persons all told, which is as near an estimate as could be made of the entire population, exclusive of San Juan del Norte, up to the 10th of December. Of these, 140, 96, 20, 480, 50 and 300 were effective men of all arms, giving an armed total of 1,070 men, scattered over various points, December, 1856.

Before the arrival of the 80 volunteers from San Francisco, early in the present month, the force at Rivas was reduced to 430 men—showing a loss of 640 men by all causes in three months, being sixty per cent., or twenty per cent. monthly.

The entire white population of Rivas and San Juan del Sur, the only points occupied by Americans, consisted of about 30 at the latter, and 678 at the former,—the latter composed as follows: Army, 430; sick and wounded, 170; loafers, hucksters and barkeepers, 30; women and children, 40; to which add 8, general officers and staff; total, 680 Americans at Rivas and San Juan del Sur, which being deducted from 1,670, shows a loss of 990 men, women and children in 90 days—a little less than sixty per cent. of all the population, or twenty per cent. monthly, as before stated.

CAUSES OF LOSS.

Of the 990 who disappeared from Nicaragua during the 90 days, at least 300 must have deserted or got away by stealth. The desertions from Rivas for the 45 days previous to the 7th of March, overrun 140 from the army alone; 75 of these were rangers, or persons who had volunteered into the ranger service for the purpose of securing a mule or horse to desert with. When any person applies to be admitted into the ranger service, WALKER tells them that he cannot afford to lose his horses. Of these men, 27 went off in a body, and several conspiracies for large bodies to desert, have been detected. They go into Costa Rica. Many are overtaken and shot. Of the 680 whose disappearance must still be accounted for, we may allow 80 to have left by the steamers, with or without passports. Some 80 more were taken or driven down the river by the Costa Ricans, leaving still 520 to be accounted for, of whom about 150 have been killed or dispersed and lost in the bush by the two battles of Jocote and the three attacks on St. George. The remainder have died of wounds and fever. LOCKRIDGE's party do not come into this calculation. I have no reliable data in regard to his losses, and he has not as yet been able to cooperate with WALKER. I pay no attention to official reports gotten up for the use of recruiting officers, and confine my confidence to private and reliable sources. The ratio of loss in battle has increased very much during the last five months in consequence of the improved shooting and better weapons of the Costa Ricans and Guatemalans, who are now rather superior to the Fillibusters in point of armament. Deaths by fever among acclimated men who have been several months in the country are few, but among new comers they are frightfully numerous.

FOOD OF THE ARMY.

Plantains grow abundantly in the vicinity of Rivas. They are like large bananas, are eaten as we have them here; roasted, raw, or boiled. They are bad for new comers. Beef, jerked or roasted fresh, when there is any, three-quarters of a pound to each man, is the ordinary ration; eight or ten chocolate beans, and a handful of bruised corn, make the soldier's daily living. Salt is plentiful; sugar fluctuating. WALKER has a quantity of hard-biscuit concealed, in case of extremity. The soldiers believe that the officers use it secretly, but that is a calumny. Such things were done formerly, but not at present.

The native women (prisoners) bruise the corn and cacao, and prepare them for use. Fire-wood is abundant for culinary purposes. Beef and plantains grow daily more scarce. The men may have to fall back at last upon chocolate and hard bread.

PERSONAL ANECDOTES AND GOSSIP.

My principal informant hints darkly at an attempt of the native women to poison the corn cakes (or tortillas). Two or three privates, on another occasion, planned to poison WALKER, but the consideration that they might kill two or three others at the same time prevented the execution of this very wicked and silly attempt. WALKER is decidedly unpopular with the majority. He never relaxes his grim defiant style, "and seems rather to take pleasure in inflicting death." This, we must hope, is a calumny.

After the escape of a body of 27 rangers, who went off with the best horses in the camp, the fillibuster chief was in a horrid humor for several days. Some rangers seeing a frightened Frenchman look out of the bushes on the Transit road, immediately seized and took him up to WALKER. The chief was standing at the door of his quarters when Monsieur was brought up. "What shall I do with this man, General?" said the Lieutenant; "we found him on the Transit road, dodging about in the bushes." "I think," drawled the chief, in his peculiar nasal voice—inherited from some bloody old Covenanter—"I think you'd better take him to the Plaza and sho-o-t him." The Lieutenant gave the order. A ranger collared the shivering Monsieur with one hand, and jerking him along to the Plaza, threw him off with a shrug of the arm, clapped the muzzle of his rifle to his eye, and—off went his head.

This affair was talked of by some as a "cold-blooded murder," but a timely threat of "the stocks," a favorite weapon, silenced the imprudent talkers. This Frenchman was in charge of a rancho belonging to a Mr. CHARLES PATTON, of San Juan del Sur.

I have by me a score of characteristic anecdotes of the General and his supporters, picked up at Aspinwall and Panama, from returned volunteers, deserters, and officers returning home, but I cannot give space or time for such doubtful stuff. A few thrown in as we move on, will suffice.

There is a peculiarity about the postal arrangements among the fillibusters which strikes the observant mind. Either ROGERS, or the Chief himself, are the Postmasters of the concern. All letters, consequently, pass under the eye of one or both. If they are directed to, or come from parties suspected to be at enmity with the cause, they are, of course, opened and examined. Any disaffected person, or who is not immediately in favor with the fillibuster Chief, is liable to be considered dangerous and to have his papers examined. A gentleman who went this way from California, last January, cautioned me earnestly against writing freely to friends in the fillibuster army, and told me a striking anecdote—which I will not repeat here—of the mischief to those friends, that may result from it. I suppose these are necessary conditions of despotic power founded on brute force. It is not the *man* that must be blamed, but the *system*. As soon as Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, San Salvador and Guatemala shall have thoroughly been subdued, there will be a better system of government devised.

Courts martial on deserters are discontinued. They are mere formalities, a torture to the victim and a bore to the officers. Every man is presumed to be deserter by intent, and consequently if seen outside the camp is shot down by any armed party who meets him and who are not also deserters. A number of the best men in the service, whose names were given to me, have come through by the way of Costa Rica. I mentioned that of Mr. SHELTON, bookkeeper in the Department of Supplies; Mr. LEROY, of the "Hacienda" Department; Dr. COX, apothecary; and some 150 more, have taken the risk of leave without leave. It will be hard to fill their places, and their desertion demoralizes the body of the army, reduced as it is to a mere remnant, and deprived of its best men and worthiest officers. These men to a man condemn WALKER as a commander or as a statesman. WALKER and his officers, of course, tell very hard stories about the cruelty with which prisoners are treated by the Costa Ricans. The reverse is true. I have satisfactory evidence in the person of numbers with whom I have conversed, who came through Costa Rica. When a man is missing, he is said to have "gone to the mountains." General FRY will be complimented by learning the fact, that a certain "orderly" of his deserted, in company with BOWLY COX, Mr. SHELTON, and CHARLEY LEROY. LEROY is said to be an old border man, and SHELTON has been known to go five days without food on a former occasion, when pursued by the enemy. They were a strong party, and in the language of DUMAS, "they were not such fools as to allow themselves to be killed or taken."

Lawyer TITUS—not *the* TITUS—keeps one of the three groggeries at Rivas.

There are two sides of the story about Col. TITUS. Some say the talk about the 24 hours armistice at Castillo is *bosh*; that TITUS could not have done better.

H. K. ROGERS, after being cut off by the Costa Ricans on the San Juan, went down to Panama, and navigated along shore from Panama to San Juan del Sur in a small boat. A plucky navigator.

Up to March 7 there had been no communication between WALKER and LOCKRIDGE by way of the river. The friends of Captain GRIFFIN, of New-York, will be pleased to hear that he is still in good health and unhurt. He is a fine and popular officer, and very influential with the men.

ARMY GOSSIP.

WALKER speaks disrespectfully of Northern men; says he wishes no more recruits from "the purlieus of Bowery and Five Points." He prefers "Southern gentlemen" from New-Orleans, to blackguards from New-York.

Not long ago a pack train of sugar was taken by the rangers at Buenos Ayres, three miles from Rivas. Aguardiente is scarce, but there is still liquor enough to get drunk on.

WALKER'S SPEECH.

After the early morning attack on St. George, when only twenty-five of the men would fight, WALKER made a speech to the remnant of the fillibuster legion, in which he alluded to "a few craven hearts," and added, "four months from now our banners will be floating on the walls of the City of Guatemala." On the 7th of this month, however, he had not commenced his triumphant march of 500 miles through four hostile nations to the wealthy and well-fortified City of Guatemala. On the contrary, Guatemala was coming to him. "I believe," said my informant, "that WALKER is just a little crazy. He has had his brain stuffed with rhetorical trash about CORTEZ and PIZARRO, and stories of the buccaneers, and having no power of calculation, conducts himself like an ordinary desperado, who can't go home. He has not shown military talent; his finance has been managed by others, and he is in fact the feeble and unconscious instrument of a few bold speculators in Panama, Aspinwall, California and New-York, who are using him and his men just as they do Irish labor on the Isthmus—to make a road for themselves through Nicaragua." Poor fellow! if this be true, it is a sorry picture of misguided ambition. If the ancient Peruvians and Mexicans had been armed with minie guns and rifles, as the Costa Ricans are now, CORTEZ and PIZARRO would probably not have figured in PRESCOTT.

The rum distillery of St. George, which was formerly rented to a man named TERRHOSE—brother of the TERRHOSE of sporting notoriety—has been taken from him because he refused to pay $1,200 a month rent, during the time his rum mill was in the hands of the natives. He has gone home to California. His partner in the business, Col. BUTTS, formerly of the United States border service, was badly wounded in an attack on the mill, and is still at Rivas.

A great deal of sympathy was manifested by the officers and seamen of the American vessel of war at San Juan del Sur for the fillibusters, because they were Americans, and had fought bravely against desperate odds. "I was much gratified by the kindly sentiments manifested for us by these men," says a deserter, "and I believe one and all of them would have given two months wages to get us off safely under the powerful protection of Uncle Sam."

A very brilliant conversation is reported to have taken place between Capt. FAYSSOUX, or FASSOUX, of the fillibuster schooner at San Juan, and the American naval officer. I have heard five or six new versions, but shall send none of them, as they are not authentic.

THE WAY THEY GET MONEY.

One COCH, a deserter who was shot down on the road, had $486 upon him. The problem is, where and how he got it. Nobody knows. There was none in the treasury, so he did not get it there. The pursuers quietly divided $333 among themselves and turned over the balance $150 to WALKER. A lucky haul. The rangers ride out on the country roads as far as they dare go and search the haciendas and cottages for money, clothing and provisions. Sometimes they find a handful of dimes on the person of a native woman, money made by selling corn, liquor, or tortillas to the fillibusters. Coin is thus kept in circulation. No money has been sent to WALKER from California or the Atlantic States for many months.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

Since the death of poor OWEN DUFFY, who went into Nicaragua from New-York, last April, as reporter for the *Tribune*, and was appointed by WALKER to the editorship of his gazette, the *Nicaraguense*, there have been no more brilliant and able reports of victories, for the home market. HENNINGSEN's reports are too near the truth to be of any service. WALKER has no press—the only one in the country being at Castillo, in the hands of the Costa Ricans.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT ST. GEORGE.

The interior fortifications at St. George consist of a solid adobe wall, ten feet in height, with loop-holes, surrounding the square or plaza of the village, in the spaces not occupied by houses. The houses are pierced internally with loop-holes for musketry and rifles on each side of the streets leading from the Plaza. These are always occupied by about five hundred men with rifles, minie guns, and muskets, ready for any advance from Rivas. The entire force within the fortified wall and houses is estimated at 1,500, but may be much larger, all armed. By this time the new Guatemalean contingent has arrived, which raises the number at St. George to 2,500.

Within the wall and houses the ground is intersected by trenches five or six feet deep by two wide, all of which radiate toward the great church on the east side of the Plaza. These trenches can be used as rifle-pits and command every part of the great wall, and the houses. During HENNINGSEN's cannonade the entire force dropped into the trenches—not a man of them was visible. Two thousand men can by these means disappear as it were under ground, and make their way in five minutes to the church, which they enter unobserved, or if they remain outside in the trenches their guns command the wall and houses on all sides of the Plaza. A fire of twenty-five hundred arms can thus be concentrated upon any one point attacked by the Americans. A few may have been killed by the cannonade, but it is impossible to get at the number of killed and wounded, unless the party attacked are comparatively routed and driven quickly off the ground, which has not happened in any of the five attacks made by WALKER during the last two months. The fortifications of St. George, which appear to be quite equal in effect to those of Rivas, were constructed by CHEVALIER, a French army engineer, in the service of Guatemala. His rifle pits are similar to those made by the French at Sebastopol.

PROVISIONS TO ST. GEORGE.

St. George is near the edge of the lake. The steamer *Virgin* can be seen from the top of the church at Rivas. She was generally at Muniglpa in the Island of Omotepé, and brings reinforcements and provisions every week from Chontales and Granada to St. George. She is managed by Americans, experienced river boatmen, who were always enemies to the fillibuster cause, and who receive high wages regularly paid from Costa Rica. The same is true of the *San Carlos*, who lies usually at the entrance of the river San Juan, in the service of Gen. MORA.

OPERATIONS AGAINST ST. GEORGE.

There were three attacks upon St. George during the two months preceding the 7th of March. The evacuation of Rivas by the allies was a measure of profound policy. Had WALKER remained in St. George, with the steamers at his command, the position was the best on the Isthmus. Even without the steamers it was better than Rivas, as it gave access to the lake. The allies passed into St. George soon after he left it, and have thereby the advantage of a constant supply of provisions and recruits by the lake, while WALKER is dependant upon chance or such aid as he may get from California. For every pound of beef he can get by foraging, the allies can bring an hundred from Chontales, the great cattle country. For every recruit sent to WALKER from California, the allies can bring ten men from Guatemala, Segovia, Matagalpa, Granada, Leon, or San Salvador. Their position is not only tenable but excellent, and they are accustomed for the last thirty years to continual warfare, tedious and desultory.

The trenches and rifle-pits at St. George connect with the guard-house on the northeast corner, and the house formerly used by Gen. HORNSBY for artillery, the church on the east side, (middle,) and the house called the Frenchman's store. From those three are supposed to be covered ways leading out in the direction of the lakes. The cannonade of St. George took place from an elevation in the main road to Rivas, facing the church of St. George and overlooking the Plaza. There are no advanced posts or redoubts between Rivas and St. George. WALKER has no men to spare for outposts.

The first attack upon St. George is reported to have been made by HENNINGSEN, with the entire disposable force, 350 men. No impression was made, a number of valuable officers killed, and some 20 men killed or wounded. Loss of natives unknown, reported 60.

The second attack is said to have been by WALKER, on his return from Virgin, with the Rangers and 200 men. Retreated with loss and many wounded.

Then followed a cannonade, three days later, and without result.

JOCOTE.

Jocote is a ranch, or cattle hacienda, on one of the roads between Rivas and the port of San Juan del Sur. It is the property of HENRY GOTTLE and a native proprietor, CURAZO, whose interest was confiscated by WALKER. GOTTLE and CURAZO used to supply the mules that were wont to carry the passengers and freight across the twelve-mile transit road. They had a contract for that purpose with the old company, and GOTTLE subsequently made one with WALKER, but seeing the bad appearance of affairs last October, left Nicaragua on pretence of business, and is at present in Aspinwall. GOTTLE is a man of good capacity, very shrewd and enterprising, but has no enthusiasm for enterprises from which there is no profit coming or expected. Jocote was seized and fortified by the allies. It commands the western half of the Transit Road. From this point the allies have made several sorties, and have twice driven back a force of the fillibusters. Major CAYCEE, with 50 men, approached Jocote, and was repulsed with loss. Two days later Gen. SANDERS, with 150 men, attacked it, and was also driven back with heavy loss. It is reported a strong detachment from new reinforcements of the allies moved from St. George, joined the old garrison at Jocote, assisted in the repulse of SANDERS, and followed him up rapidly in his retreat towards Rivas, dispersing, killing or wounding one-half his men. The loss by desertion, wounds, killed and missing in the five attacks on St. St. George and Jocote, all which were unsuccessful, is supposed to have been not less than 150, of whom 50 were lost at Jocote.

It was further reported at Rivas, before the sailing of the steamer of March 7, that the allies, following up SANDERS, had made a general attack upon St. George, and were repulsed with heavy loss. No certainty as to the number of Americans killed, or the allies destroyed. If there was a general attack, the Rivas force is reduced by at least 100 men by the affair of SANDERS and the attack of the allies. But I have no certain information, nor can get any from deserters here, as those who came through this time were not present at the three last engagements. It was said that the cannonade at Rivas was heard on the Transit Road, at FITZGERALD's—a plain impossibility, the distance being fifteen miles over a mountainous region.

OPINION.

When I review the entire mass of rumors, information, and official reports, which lie before me, some of which, and that the greater part, is gross absurdity and falsehood, I cannot shut my eyes to the conviction that the career of fillibusterism in Nicaragua is rapidly drawing to a close. Two more well-directed and prolonged attacks of the allied forces from St. George, Jocote being still occupied by them, will reduce the already small force of WALKER to a mere handful, hemmed in on all sides by an exasperated enemy. That enemy can afford to lose a thousand men in battle, and still have enough left to overpower the remnant of the fillibusters.

I have just learned that the young LACOYA, one of the last native proprietors who adhered to the fillibuster cause, has long since joined the Costa Ricans, and is an aid of Gen. CANAS. Talking with a deserter to-day, a decent man once, but now poor and shabby, he said: "I'm a mean-looking fellow now, but at Rivas women, we were all lousy, and sore-footed with jiggers."

REVIEW OF GEN. WALKER'S MILITARY OPERATIONS SINCE LANDING IN NICARAGUA.

After the military details with which I have furnished you, the subjoined list of fillibuster operations in Nicaragua will be an appropriate addendum. It appears that about thirty-seven military events can be counted, from the first battle of Rivas to the late rumored attack and repulse of the Allies, (March 5,) inclusive. Of these, twenty-five have been losses, or defeats, for the fillibusters. In *seven* WALKER has met with a success, amounting, *in three instances*, to a decisive victory. In *four*, one of which was the attack on Obraje, by HENNINGSEN, (who withdrew after driving in the outposts of the enemy,) the result is doubtful. The entire line of operations has been stained by gross military misconduct on the part of subordinate officers, (whose deaths have generally saved them from disgrace and criticism,) and has not been illuminated by any of that fine intelligence and skill which, in all other wars conducted by American leaders, has shed such a brilliant lustre upon our arms.

1. *First Battle of Rivas.*—LOSS.—Americans, after fighting, bravely retired with loss.
2. *Battle of Virgin Bay.*—GAIN.—Nicaraguans put to complete rout.
3. *Occupation of Granada.*—GAIN.—A small force of the Nicaraguans driven out.
4. *Battle of Santa Rosa in Costa Rica.*—LOSS.—Total rout of Americans, one-third the force destroyed.
5. *Second Battle of Rivas.*—LOSS.—One day's fighting; Americans retired in haste, leaving the Costa Ricans in full possession. Loss by all causes, one-fifth of the entire force.
6. *Matagalpa Evacuated by Walker.*—LOSS.—Americans fall back upon Leon.
7. *Leon Evacuated by Walker.*—LOSS.—Americans fall back upon Managua.
8. *Chontales Given up by Walker.*—LOSS.—Americans obliged to leave Chontales.
9. *Evacuation of Managua.*—LOSS.—Americans fall back upon Masaya, and Allies follow them closely, occupying as they leave.
10. *Battle of San Jacinto.*—LOSS.—Loss of one-fifth the attacking force and of Colonel BYRON COLE. Allies remain in possession.
11. *Evacuation of Tipitapa.*—LOSS.—Americans have now lost all the Upa country.
12. *Evacuation of Rivas and St. George.*—(*Hornsby.*)—LOSS.—HORNSBY retires to Virgin Bay.
13. *Costa Ricans enter San Juan del Sur and sack the place.*—LOSS.—Citizens taken prisoners. FAYSSOUX obliged to draw out of the harbor.
14. *First Attack on Masaya.*—LOSS.—While WALKER is fighting at Masaya, Granada is attacked by the Guatemalans.
15. *Rescue of Granada.*—GAIN.—WALKER leaves Masaya and marches back upon Granada. Allies are driven back.
16. *First Battle of the Transit Road.*—LOSS.—After a day's fighting HORNSBY retires, leaving the allies in possession of the barricades.
17. *Second Battle of the Transit Road.*—GAIN.—WALKER, with his entire force of 600 to 700 men, compels CANAS and BOSQUE, with an equal force, to retire from San Juan del Sur upon Rivas. American loss in both actions about 80. Native loss unknown.
18. *Second Attack on Masaya.*—LOSS.—Americans lose one-fourth killed, wounded and missing, and fall back on Granada.
19. *Evacuation of Granada.*—LOSS.—Hospitals moved to Ometepé.
20. *Naval engagement—Costa Rican vessel sunk.*—GAIN.—FAYSSOUX, with two guns, sinks an enemy four times his size with four guns.
21. *Destruction of the small forts at Granada.*—LOSS.—Fort at the landing taken; garrison massacred.
22. *Destruction of Henningsen's command.*—LOSS.—HENNINGSEN remains two or three weeks shut up in Granada, with immense loss; 240 men destroyed.
23. *Attack on the hospitals at Ometepe.*—LOSS.—Islanders driven back, but baggage and hospital stores destroyed.
24. *Rescue of Henningsen.*—DOUBTFUL.—WALKER goes to the rescue of HENNINGSEN, and saves with difficulty eighty men, losing sixty killed and wounded, and retires.
25. *Evacuation of Ometepé.*—LOSS.—Hospitals moved to St. George; WALKER concentrates at St. George.
26. *Attack upon St. George.*—GAIN.—Allies driven back by the California recruits.
27. *Allies evacuate Rivas.*—DOUBTFUL.—WALKER occupies Rivas, leaving St. George and the lake shore to the allies.
28. *Steamers taken by the Costa Ricans.*—LOSS.—Communication with San Juan del Norte interrupted.
29. *Attack on Obraje.*—DOUBTFUL.—HENNINGSEN retired without making an impression on the allies.
30. *First Attack on St. George.*—LOSS.—HENNINGSEN "was ordered to drive them from St. George, *if it could be done without too much loss!*" Failed so to do. Lost, by his own admission, "79 men." Lieut. GRIFFIN says 90. The loss was probably much larger, and caused numerous desertions. One-fifth of the fighting force of Americans destroyed, and only sixty out of 1,800 of the enemy—a total failure.
31. *Second Attack on St. George.*—LOSS.—WALKER, with his whole movable force, enters the suburbs of St. George, attacks, and is driven back under a destructive fire, with the irreparable loss of O'NEAL and other invaluable officers.
32. *Third Attack on St. George.*—NO RESULT.—Fired one hundred rounds at an invisible enemy hid in the entrenchments. The allies did not move under the fire.
33. *Caycee attacked near Jocote.*—LOSS.—CAYCEE with fifty men driven back, losing several men.
34. *Second attack on Jocote.*—LOSS.—SANDERS with 150 men defeated and driven back with heavy loss to Rivas.
35. *Repulse of Allies from Rivas.*—GAIN.—Allies follow up SANDERS and attack Rivas, repulsed with loss. Loss of the Americans unknown. By previous experience probably 50 men.
36. *Taking of Serapiqui by Lockridge.*—GAIN.
37. *Titus repulsed from Castillo.*—LOSS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIES.

Costa Rica papers will inform you that three thousand troops are to be added to the allied forces. I believe only the half of that. Costa Rica will raise five hundred men, and about a thousand will join from San Salvador and Guatemala. A crowd of mountaineers, irregular troops, and freebooters are coming down from Segovia and Matagalpa, who will completely exhaust the country around Rivas. All the excesses committed by these savages will be charged upon the allies, but it is impossible for them to govern a tumultuous horde of outside barbarians. The entire native force investing Rivas, and by this time occupying San Juan del Sur and the Transit Road, may be estimated as follows: Guatemala, Honduras, and miscellaneous, 1,500; Nicaragua, 800; Costa Rica, 1,500; robbers and camp followers, 400 or 500, scattered over the region between Granada and Rivas. *Total*, 4,000 or more. Expected contingents of the allies, about 1,500; *total*, 5,500 men, in arms against WALKER, who cannot have at this moment a *residuary* force of more than 400, of whom not 300 can be thrown into action at any one moment of time. WALKER can hold but about three weeks longer on his reserve of hard biscuit and cacao; but by this time the Rangers are probably killing their mules for meat. The fate of HENNINGSEN's command of 350 or 400, which perished in Granada, invested by 2,000 of the allies, is evidently in store for WALKER and his force in Rivas. But in this instance, unfortunately, no one can get to his rescue. His best policy would be to move into Costa Rica and lay down his arms. This course alone will save the remnant of his force from destruction. He is just strong enough to make a favorable capitulation. Soon it will be too late even for that. It is no longer possible for him to spare an armed escort to bring his fresh recruits from San Juan del Sur to Rivas. If he does so, there is danger of an overwhelming attack and massacre at Rivas. Those who go home by steamer will communicate the proclamation of the deserters in Costa Rica, and all other particulars worth knowing. There is nothing from San Juan del Norte.

The Deserters from General Walker's Camp at Panama.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Wednesday, March 18, 1857.

Many of the deserters from the "Man of Destiny" are rich in experience. It would be a profitable thing for some one of your graphic penmen to bag one of these live fillibusters—take him home, wash, feed and clothe him—untangle his hair, crop his beard, scent him with eau de rose, smooth him down with bandoline, and when he gets fat, and comfortable, and chatty, put a nice regalia between his lips, spread him out on the best lounge, and then squeeze him. What tales of wrong, oppression, iron-heeled despotism, of hearts broken, hearts desolated, innocence violated, murders, massacres, executions, he would spin. Sieges, burnings, and blowing-up of cities; battles on land, sea, lake and river, would roll out from under his tongue, until your pen waxed weak with the record. He would tell you of God's image devoured by buzzards on the roadside; of hospitals full of cholera, fever and mortification; of unshrived men thrown into deep pits and old wells; of tender youth, like that of the Kentucky boy, riddled with balls by the executioner for sleeping at the pickets; of the stolid indifference of maturer age, when seated in the fatal chair. He could gorge you with horrors. The picture would be a dark one—very dark—shaded all over—with little or nothing to relieve its sombre hue. A few moonlight serenades to the glossy-haired señoritas, on the sweet, balmy evenings, down by the great lake, in the old city of Granada—a few flirtations with the less thoughtful and scornful of the pearly-teeth maidens of Masaya—a few fandangoes in the war-worn city of Rivas—might be thrown in. Betting away scrip—horse-racing—cock-fighting—duels of the chivalry—and the pleasant amusement of stripping altars of their silver, and young girls of their rings and keepsakes—might make up another chapter. PIERRE SOULE's soliloquy, when he laid his head upon his pillow, after negotiating with the broker of New-Orleans for the sale of these little abstractions, would read well. But I am laying out too much ground for a couple of DERBY's wide-line volumes. And, besides, the poor deserter has got a call from his old friends, the chills and fever, by this time, and must go wrap himself up in blankets, put mustard on his legs—steam himself with boiling water—take quinine—and die. The book might be dedicated to WILLIAM WALKER—the Man of Destiny—"with the blue-grey eyes."

WHY LEROY DESERTED.

Among the fugitives is C. LEROY, of the Hacienda Department. LEROY is a printer, and has worked for BLAIR & RIVES in Washington,—last, in the office of the *Alta California*, San Francisco. He got the war-fever, went down to WALKER, paying his own passage, $150. He took down a few hundred dollars worth of medicines to speculate on, sold them to the Surgeon-general, and got a cash order on the Treasury. He took it to WALKER for his signature. "Mr. LEROY," said the fillibuster chief, "I should think you might contribute this much to the Government." "I am sorry, General, to refuse, but I think I have already contributed enough." "Well, sir, when the Government is in better condition, bring it to me again and I will sign it." Mr. LEROY will probably not trouble him for the cash.

Well, I was going to tell you why LEROY deserted. He is not a hard-hearted man, but it often became his duty to act as if he was. A week or two before he left, WALKER sent him a few miles out of Rivas, with orders to bring in every body he might find living on a rich hacienda, for the reason that the owner was reported to have left the country. LEROY found three or four young children, a housekeeper, and a brother of the owner. He brought them away, midst tears and protestations, and they were shoved into the common carcel of Rivas. A day or two afterwards he was ordered to visit another hacienda and bring away the inmates. A son of the owner was reported to be with the enemy on the *River*. LEROY found only some servants and two beautiful young ladies, sisters of the foolish officer, who thought it no harm to fight for his country. In haste and tremblingly, they made up a scanty wardrobe, came into the presence of the patriot General, who, without a word of explanation, sent them to herd with thieves and vagabonds in the military guard-house. "Am I a man or a brute?" feelingly inquired LEROY of himself—and coming to the conclusion he was not the latter, he deserted.

WALKER'S JUSTICE.

BYRON COLE, an old schoolmate of mine in Maine, was the original contractor with the Democratic Party of Nicaragua, "to colonize the country." He sold out to WALKER. Then he went down to Honduras, gold-hunting—didn't succeed very well—went home to see his mother, (he had a kind and tender heart,) but he was always flighty, unstable, imaginative, so he could not stay at home, after his many hardships, but must needs return to Nicaragua. WALKER made him a Lieutenant-Colonel. An eloquent fellow-soldier has said that the boyish sincerity and almost childish sentiment which marked the character of Col. BYRON COLE, and made him beloved with a half-pitying affection, was associated with a coolness and courage unsurpassed in the veterans of Mexico. In the midst of mortal danger no man in his presence dared be otherwise than brave. The heroism of his soul flamed in his eyes, and gave a touch of noble valor to his homely and innocent face. His name stands last, but brightest of all, on the long list of forgotten heroes whose bones are mingled with the poisonous earth of Nicaragua. In him, on the fatal field of San Jacinto, fell the last advocate of gentleness and conciliation; and long after "el General," the hated, is driven from their native soil, the women of Nicaragua will name with grateful remembrance, "el Colonel," the just, the brave, and gentle—the shield of innocence, who "would not make war upon women and children." Poor COLE! one fatal evening, when the wine-cup circled freely, after having once refused, took command of a little squad, and attacked the strong and well-defended position of San Jacinto. Most of his force were killed and wounded, and he died on the field with a bullet in his breast. "Say to my mother that I did not forget her, even when the battle was the hottest. Take the cash scrip I have—$6,000—to General WALKER, and ask him to regulate it in her name." His comrade took the scrip to WALKER. "COLE is killed, you say. Well, the scrip must go into the hands of the Public Administrator." And COLE was his bosom friend!

THE WAY HACIENDAS WERE ACQUIRED.

An old man, ESPINOSA by name, owned a rich estate in the vicinity of Rivas. WALKER thought he ought to contribute "to Government" $6,000. But the old man was short of money, and so gave $2,500 in corn and other produce, and asked for a passport to go to his relatives in Costa Rica to bring back the balance of the assessment. He succeeded in getting the money, and was on his return, when the Costa Rican Government, getting wind of the affair, had him arrested. This mishap of the old man was duly represented to WALKER, but he would hear no excuses about the money, neither would he wait a day longer for it. So ESPINOSA's hacienda was confiscated, his family dispossessed, and his cattle driven to the shambles. The estate was given to some favorite. PIERRE SOULE got one confiscated in this way, but it would be a hard-hearted man, one whose conscience was a marketable commodity, to live on that estate.

HON. PIERRE SOULE'S HACIENDA.

Half way between Rivas and the ruins of Granada—I was going to tell you the story of this hacienda, but the [illegible] companion of my poor friend has commenced an affecting story of COLE's chivalrous conduct, when a rough band of half-drunken soldiers had burst upon a house full of women, and how they fell on their knees before him as he lifted his sword to strike down the recreants, and my eyes are filled with tears. I can write no more. W. W. M.

The Deserters from Walker's Camp in New-York—Important Statements.

HOW THE DESERTERS ESCAPED.

According to Mr. JONES, about fifteen to twenty deserters from Gen. WALKER's army came on by the *Illinois* from Aspinwall—their passage being paid to New-York by the Costa Ricans. Not far from 100 had previously left for New-Orleans on board the *Granada*, their passage also paid by the same parties. Our informant conversed with several of the deserters on the *Illinois*, and gathered from them many particulars connected with their flight from Nicaragua. Taken as a whole they exhibited the most forlorn and pitiable aspect, being not only sadly deficient in the quality and in some cases even the quantity of their wardrobe, but bore unmistakable traces of disease, suffering and destitution. Their faces were sallow and bloated, occasioned chiefly by a long abstinence from wholesome food, and the excessive use of plantains and madures—the latter a kind of vegetable of an astringent nature.

The deserters represent that they belonged to a party who left Gen. WALKER's camp at Rivas, and having traversed a considerable portion of the country, reached Panama, and thence came on to New-York. The *ruse* adopted to get off safely was as follows: The party, which numbered about 65, started out from camp mounted and provided, besides their arms, with machetes, ostensibly for the purpose of foraging. After reaching a safe distance, they surrounded the officer in charge, by previous concert, and required him to decide instantly to accompany them, or go as far as the half-way house, on the road to San Juan del Sud. He refusing to adopt their proposition, was left at that place, and subsequently, as supposed, made his way back to camp. The party proceeded on to one of the nearest seaports, name not mentioned, and continued to follow the sea shore in hopes to find an opportunity to escape out of the country by some steamer. They finally made their way to San José, the capital of Costa Rica, and held an interview with General MORA, who received them with great cordiality, and urged them to remain in the country, promising large inducements; but finding them bent on making tracks as soon as possible, he exerted himself to raise voluntary contributions, and succeeded in collecting the required amount, with which their passage was paid to New-York *via* Aspinwall. It is said that the expenses paid to this city of each man was about $75. The deserters speak highly of the treatment they received during their stay in Costa Rica. But they speak less favorably of an American Consul, to whom they applied for assistance, who, being probably in the interest of WALKER, or one of his sympathizers, turned the cold shoulder. The consuls of other Powers, however, to whom some of their number, being foreigners, applied, received them very kindly, which induced others of them, though Americans, to represent themselves as Englishmen, in order to secure better treatment. At one of the seaports of Costa Rica the deserters went on board the coast steamer *Panama*, which was then running in the place of the *Columbus*, under charter by the Panama Railroad Company. It was at first proposed by the Costa Ricans to pay the fare of the deserters only to Panama, but the captain of the *Panama* declared that would be of no use, as there was no work to be done in Panama, and if sent out of the country at all it should be to New-York.

THE CONDITION IN WHICH THE DESERTERS LEFT GEN. WALKER AT RIVAS.

Mr. KING states that he also had lengthy conversation with some of the deserters, and learned that the number said to have forsaken WALKER during the last two or three months, is not less than 175. The majority of them went on to New-Orleans and New-York, some to San Francisco, and a few, at the *last advices*, remained in Costa Rica. WALKER was said to be surrounded at Rivas by General RIVAS, with an army of several thousand men. His force was reduced to 500 men, half of whom were sick or disabled. The inducements influencing the soldiers to forsake his cause were numerous and powerful. The men were reduced to the necessity of eating plantains and other vegetables in undue quantities, and were seldom able to indulge in more substantial fare, except when they could go out and shoot a hog or some other domestic animal. This was attended with difficulty, as the natives were zealous in preserving their property; and sometimes the strenuous efforts made by them to save their animals, led to collisions, in which WALKER's men occasionally shot them down on the spot. And when the soldiers were fortunate enough to get a hog to roast, of course such superfluities as plates, knives and forks, &c., were necessarily dispensed with.

WALKER was said to be indifferent to his sick,

[illegible] went in to the hospitals, or gave any personal attention to their inmates. He latterly exhibited a morose and vindictive spirit, the result, probably, of accumulating disasters, and took [illegible] of the natives, or his own men, showing disaffection to his cause, or who had incurred the suspicion of being hostile to it, were severely dealt with, and not unfrequently hanged.

It was reported in Costa Rica, before the deserters left that country, that WALKER had made overtures to General CAÑAS, the leader of the Allies, offering to capitulate on condition that he and his men should have leave to withdraw from Nicaragua unmolested, and convey away with them all their arms, ammunition, and effects. To this CAÑAS replied, that every man might leave in safety, or settle in Costa Rica if they preferred—where grants of land were offered as an inducement—with the exception of WALKER, who he felt disposed to hold on to if that gentleman should chance to fall into his hands.

THE DESERTERS' ACCOUNT OF THE CONDUCT OF WALKER AT THE BATTLE OF RIVAS.

Mr. C. GOODWIN, of Boston, a returned Californian by the *Illinois*, relates the substance of various interviews with the soldiers from WALKER'S camp, both the deserters and the discharged portion of them.

There were twenty of the deserters, and three who claimed to have received a discharge. Of the latter there was one who had lost an arm. They were, as a whole, emaciated, ragged and sick, and their whole personal appearance attested the truth of their narrative, which was substantially the same. The passengers took pity on them, and supplied them with hats, shoes and necessary clothing.

A portion of the deserters were in the town of Rivas when it was attacked at night by the Costa Rican forces, about the 5th of March. The report that WALKER lost no men was untrue—he lost more or less in every engagement; he also had hard work to bring his men into action. Every person who could stand and go, no matter how sick and weak, was compelled to fight. In one case, when an order was given to charge, some of these sick soldiers fell behind their ranks, unable to keep up from weakness, when WALKER turned upon and shot them down like dogs. Not a man of the whole party said a favorable word for WALKER. He was uniformly represented as most tyrannical, and destitute of feeling for the sufferings of his men.

Since the issuing of Gen. CAÑAS' proclamation, offering to send the filibusters out of the country, they have no fears of being ill-used or shot, and everybody was deserting that could get away. They generally took this opportunity when sent out upon foraging excursions. The most favorable reports do not set down WALKER'S available force at above 500, whilst others place it at not over from 200 to 300.

Their sufferings for food were most dreadful, and having no shoes, their bare feet were blistered in the hot sand, and torn by the omnipresent cactus.

After their escape they met with uniformly kind treatment from the natives of the country, who gave them the best they had to eat; and whilst on the road to Panama, in charge of the Costa Rican piquet, their expenses were paid at the different stopping places, generally amounting to a dollar and upwards per day.

EXPERIENCES AND SUFFERINGS OF THE DESERTERS UNTIL THEY FELL IN WITH THE COSTA RICANS.

GEORGE C. SHADDOCK, one of the deserters from General WALKER'S army, and one of the passengers on the *Illinois*, gave one of our reporters the following statement of the circumstances under which he became attached to General WALKER'S army, and the manner in which he deserted therefrom, as also the maltreatment he and some fellow deserters received at the hands of a detachment of the Costa Rican army, by whom they were captured and conveyed to San José:

In April, 1856, the narrative commences, I found myself in San Francisco, with but $20 in pocket, and 3,000 miles from home. I was hesitating whether to write home for more money and wait patiently its arrival, or to go to work and earn some forthwith. Before I had fully determined what to do, I formed the acquaintance of a gentlemanly individual who was enlisting recruits for General WALKER.

Upon my explaining my position to this gentleman he advised me to write home for what additional funds I needed to convey me home, and in the interval of waiting a reply, invited me to accompany him in the next steamer to Nicaragua. He promised me a free passage up and back, and a pleasant time. I accepted the invitation, meanwhile loaning my newly found acquaintance my $20, which he desired to pay out in the City before leaving, but which amount he would punctually return to me on arriving at Nicaragua, where he had abundant funds at his command. In case he should be delayed, and prevented getting on the steamer before she left, he gave me a note to the Captain, which I was to hand to the Captain in case of his non-appearance. This note, he said, was a request to the Captain to stop the steamer for him, and the request he assured me would be complied with. The gentlemanly man did not come on board the steamer. I handed the note to the Captain shortly after the steamer left the dock, in my simplicity supposing it to be all correct. The note turned out to be a piece of blank paper inclosed in an envelope. A ticket, which my gentlemanly friend handed me at the same time with the note, to assist me, as he said, on the steamer, in case of his detention, turned out to be a passage ticket to San Juan del Sur from CRITTENDEN'S office, the agent, as I afterwards learned, at San Francisco, of General WALKER. I was not long in realizing the fact that I had been done for by my gentlemanly friend. It did not take me much longer to realize the further fact that I was bound to be done for on board the steamer, as also on my arrival in Nicaragua. To make the matter brief, I was accepted on board the vessel as a recruit for General WALKER. I was landed at San Juan del Sur as a recruit, with the other recruits. I was forced away with them to General WALKER'S headquarters, which was then at St. George, and was there received as a recruit. I explained my case to General WALKER. He would take no explanation, and I was compelled to submit and enter his army.

Previous to going to Nicaragua I had no sympathy with Gen. WALKER. What I saw on my arrival did not change my feelings. I disliked the war—was disgusted with the army and the treatment I received. My only chance of getting away I saw was by desertion. To facilitate this purpose I disguised my sentiments and performed my duties with alacrity and seeming cheerfulness. No good opportunity presented itself for a long time till finally I happened to be commissioned with seven others to go to San Juan del Sur after provisions that had just arrived there from San Francisco. Entering upon this commission was the last of my serving under Gen. WALKER, but it was not the last of my troubles as the result painfully proved.

An Orderly-Sergeant was sent in command of the commission referred to, and to each of us was furnished a good horse. We set out on the 27th of December last, taking from Rivas the Jocote road. After riding about two hours a halt was made to water the horses. During the ride one of the party referred, half jocosely and half in earnest, to the expediency of deserting from WALKER'S army. I was not slow in taking up the suggestion. Some of my comrades I found were ready to accept the proposition. The only question was whether a majority stood ready to fall in with the proposal. As the best mode to find this out I suggested to one of the company, whose character as a well-known wag I knew would excuse him in the eyes of the Orderly Sergeant, to ask the Sergeant if he would not take the vote of the Company to see how many stood for going on with the mission upon which we had been sent, and how many stood for deserting from WALKER forthwith. The party to whom I made the suggestion did as required. The Orderly Sergeant directly put the vote, stating that he should count none but honest votes. The first vote was those who desired to desert. Every hand was instantly uplifted in an affirmative response. "Are you voting honest?" asked the Sergeant. "We are," was the reply. "I am with you, then," was the Sergeant's rejoinder. It was immediately arranged to proceed to the Half-way House with view to get provisions for the journey to San José, the capital of Costa Rica, whither we concluded to go in acceptance of the proclamation of President MORA to deserters from WALKER. We had but just left the Jocote road and entered on the Transit road when we suddenly encountered at a turn of the road some two hundred lancers under command of Gen. BOSQUET, of the Costa Rican army. Before we could turn our horses they completely surrounded us, and took us prisoners. Our Orderly-Sergeant told Gen. BOSQUET of the determination we had just come to to desert from Gen. WALKER, and that we had then entered on our journey to San José. The General would not credit this statement; and finding our passports to be San Juan del Sur, thought the statement made a ruse to hoodwink them. He accordingly gave us in charge of a detachment of thirty men from his company. This detachment was ordered to convey us to San José, while Gen. BOSQUET, with the main body, proceeded to St. George, his original destination, to join the allied forces there; he first, however, took from us our horses, which he retained with him. The company having us in charge at once took our arms from us, and fastening ropes around our bodies, attached to the pommels of their saddles, marched up the Transit road—they being on horseback while we were on foot. We shortly passed the half-way house, which was only a mile and a half distant from the place where we were captured. They continued on three miles beyond the half-way house, and within two miles of San Juan del Sur, where they turned off on a trail leading to Guanacaste, a distance of eighty miles. Having advanced some ten miles on the trail, still dragging us with them as they commenced, a halt was taken for the night. We were fortunately somewhat unexpectedly furnished with a good supply of jerked beef and plantains, which came very refreshing to us after our compulsory long walk, and not having tasted food since leaving Rivas in the morning. Two pickets were stationed to prevent a surprise from any advancing party. We were all tied together to prevent the possibility of escape should we attempt it. Our Sergeant, as also myself and others, protested against the treatment we had thus far been subjected to, insisting that it was very contrary to the promised treatment to deserters, emanating from the Costa Rican army. They persisted in disbelieving our story of intended desertion, and said their instructions were to treat us as prisoners of war. We found that representations and entreaty were of no avail, and made up our minds to submit to whatever fate might await us.

Early the next morning the company resumed their journey, having fastened ropes around our bodies as on the previous day. Not unfrequently would they gallop their horses, dragging us along after them. This day we advanced some twenty-five miles, and were disposed of for the night as on the preceding night. With three days further march, we were at length brought to Guanacaste. Our condition on arriving at this place can be better imagined than described. No relaxation was shown in the cruelty towards us—the only humane treatment was giving us enough to eat—such as it was—with occasionally a little aguadiente to drink. Our joints were so sore we could not bend a limb without pain, and our feet so badly swollen that it was with the utmost difficulty we could walk. With a majority of my comrades it was no better. It should be stated that one of our party whose limbs positively refused to support him any longer was, the last day, placed behind one of the lancers, on his horse.

From Guanacaste we embarked on bungos for Punta Arenas. This ride down the river gave us a slight chance to recover from our physical exhaustion. Under favorable circumstances this ride would have been very pleasant, from the delightful landscape of richest foliage covering the broad surface of mountains extending along the coast on the west side as far as the eye can reach, combined with the rich sky and mild temperature. As it was we had abundant time to chew the bitter cud of reflection, and while lamenting the bitter fate that first brought us to Nicaragua to serve under General WALKER, to doubly lament the sad misfortune of our present position. We were only some seven hours in reaching Punta Arenas, as the current ran with us. At the latter place we staid over night. On the next morning we entered upon our forced march towards San José. This march was a repetition of our previous treatment. We were two days reaching the Costa Rican Capitol. Upon our arrival we were taken before President MORA and announced as prisoners of war. The President, without giving us a chance to say a word, ordered us to be closely confined, but to be well treated. We were conducted to the guard-house and put in a miserable, dirty and contracted apartment, overrun with all the insects and vermin indigenous to a tropical climate. We were confined here four days, when we were again taken before President MORA. On this occasion we were permitted to speak. We assured the President of our having left Rivas, Gen. WALKER'S head-quarters, with view to desert from his army; also promised to accept the terms of his proclamation to deserters. The President was evidently impressed with the truthfulness of our statement, for he immediately commanded that the freedom of the city be extended to us, at the same time telling us, however, that if any of us were found outside the city limits they *would be arrested and shot*. Following this order we were removed to comfortable quarters and treated as acknowledged deserters from WALKER. Our arrival at San José was on the 2d of January. Our stay in the town continued till March 2 following. Meanwhile we found a number of deserters there on our arrival. Additions were made from time to time to the number up to the day of our departure. These deserters were all treated in full compliance with the stipulations of President MORA. They had abundance to eat, and where clothing was needed the same was furnished to them. Previous to leaving San José, I united with other deserters in signing an address to our countrymen under WALKER, asking them to leave him, on the ground that he was a usurper and murderer. This document was signed without restraint or compulsion on the part of the Costa Rican Government.

On the 2d of March I left San José, in company with the seven who left Rivas with me, and other deserters, and proceeded to Panama, free passports having been previously given us to the United States. At Aspinwall we took the *Illinois*, and thence came on to the States. Individually I have no faith in WALKER or his success. The treatment I received at his hands on my first arrival in Nicaragua was not such as to prepossess me in his favor. Considering the unfortunate circumstances that first placed me under his command, I felt justified in deserting. I have only to lament that I and my associates were so luckless as to fall into the hands of General BOSQUET and the treatment we received on our journey to San José. All in all, my experience has been a bitter one, and I feel thankful at finally reaching home as sound in mind and body as I am.

I have learned to be careful who I trust in future, to say nothing of the shock my faith has received in filibuster hands.

AN ACCOUNT FROM A DISCHARGED SOLDIER.

THOMAS FRAZER, a discharged soldier from WALKER'S Army, came passenger by the *Illinois*. He left Rivas before the last battles, and traveled through Costa Rica to Panama. On the road he was overtaken by several small squads of deserters who had fled from the filibuster camp. They generally contrived to escape when sent out as foraging parties. They all put a bad face on the position of affairs in the camp. At Panama, on the 17th inst., he was joined by two companies of California Rangers, who had deserted from Rivas, and thrown themselves upon the protection of the Costa Rican Government. They were a miserable emaciated set of beings, and were in charge of a small detachment of the Costa Rican forces, which was to see them out of the country. They took passage from Aspinwall on the steamer *Granada* for New-Orleans. Some twenty other deserters, a portion from Greytown, came to New-York. General CAÑAS had been reinforced by near 1,800 men, and was about departing from Leon on the 10th of March to attack Rivas. Another detachment of a thousand men were already on the road to siege and hold San Juan Del Sur, to cut off any further recruits for WALKER from that point. The road was blockaded, and no intelligence had been received at Rivas of the 75 who landed from the *Sierra Nevada*. It was told them by the Costa Rican officers that Rivas would be surrounded by a force 8,000 strong, and that WALKER would be starved out in a week.

No later news had reached Aspinwall from LOCKRIDGE and ANDERSON, but the uncertain detached rumors brought by stragglers, who seem to have lost all idea of dates and events in their anxiety to escape out of the country; but there was nothing encouraging to be gathered from that quarter.

It was currently reported that a steamer from New-Orleans was about to arrive at San Juan with a strong force for the relief of LOCKRIDGE. A general wish was expressed that the long and uncertain contest might be brought to a close by some decisive struggle.

An Address to those who still continue to cling to the Filibuster Walker.

Countrymen and fellow-soldiers: We, the undersigned, desiring to encourage you to follow our example, and leave a dishonorable and thankless service, do hereby pledge our word of honor as fellow soldiers, and our brotherly faith as countrymen, [illegible] that implicit reliance may be placed [illegible] in the proclamations of the Government of Costa Rica, inviting you to lay down your arms, and [illegible] a free transit and assistance to the United States. The Government of Costa Rica goes still farther in practice than in the proclamations, for she allows and protects all who prefer remaining and settling in the country to going home, to do so upon as favorable terms as she grants to any foreigners within her territory.

Since we claimed the protection of Costa Rica we have been treated in such a manner as to cause us to regret that we ever bore arms against her, and such as to inspire us with sentiments of respect and gratitude, very foreign to those with which base and interested parties had inspired us by false representations, ere we had any other but hostile intercourse with the natives of the State.

On the route into the country, from the time we encountered the first Costa Rican piquet, until the present, all our wants have been supplied by the Government or people far [illegible] WALKER ever supplied [illegible] doubt but that the Government [illegible] ply them, until we either [illegible] ployment in the country with [illegible].

Friends of all grades and countries now in Nicaragua, we earnestly urge you, for your own sakes and the sake of humanity, to desert at once, and in a body, the man whom you full well know, by bitter experience, has but deceived you from the first moment you were engaged in his service by his interested myrmidons.

How many of you are there who were induced to come to the country as peaceable emigrants? (some bringing wives and children.) How were you received when you arrived in Nicaragua? Were you assigned land by the colonization office? Were you furnished with seeds and agricultural implements, and facilitated in taking possession of, and commencing the cultivation of your 250 acres (or more) of land? You cry along with us, no! And we respond what you full well know; you were handed a musket or rifle at your introduction to Nicaragua, and told you were enrolled in some company to fight for the land you were to have, and fight for it, too, against the natural and rightful owners of it; but above all, you were to fight to advance the mad ambition of a man so devoid of natural sympathies and the sentiments which ennoble human nature, that he would feel no compunction of conscience in destroying a world, did he but think *he* would reign King, even only over its desolation.

To one and all who came with whatever expectations or under whatever inducements, we ask what thanks or emolument have you received, or can you expect to receive from impoverished Nicaragua, or thankless, unfeeling WALKER? For all the toils and privations, the night marchings and watchings, the hungerings and thirstings, the sickness, wounds and battles you have experienced, and suffered in one form or other, we answer emphatically and truly, none; where is the realization of all the brilliant promises from time to time made by the arch filibuster and his myrmidons? vanished into thin air, or rather into the sulphurous vapor of villainous gunpowder.

What benefit have you received, or are you likely to receive, from the hard fought battles of Rivas, first and second, Virgin Bay, Masaya, or Granada, or the terrible sufferings of the return from Santa Rosa? Think of the horrors of the siege of Granada, where the sick and dying lay mingled with the dead and wounded; where innocent and helpless women and children were dying in your very sight from privation and sickness, while you yourselves were supporting a feeble strength, upon unnatural and loathsome food; to enable you to resist a victorious enemy; and victorious only through the notorious incapability of him whom you looked to for guidance and direction.

And all these trials and horrors you have experienced for no other available purpose but to gratify the wildest species of insane ambition, with which God ever scourged humanity for its sins.

This man does not even possess the tact or ability to gain and keep some small portion of the respect and affection of yourselves, his soldiers. You do not either love or respect him as a man, or confide in him as a good general. Why, then, do you still cling to him? Is it that you fear treacherous treatment on the part of an enemy who offer such liberal, even generous terms? If such should be the reason of your still adhering to a dishonorable God-and-man-abhorred, and a falling cause, we tell you, brothers, dismiss it at once from your minds, for the pledge we have given you, we call God and the world to witness as truth.

There is no dishonor in the soldier's deserting a dishonorable cause.

Desert it, then, one and all; and for the sake of humanity, by so doing, put a speedy end to the unavailing bloodshed and suffering which has so uselessly entitled Nicaragua to the epithet which once attached to our now happy and peaceful Kentucky, of the "Dark and bloody ground."

C. Albert, late Co. A 2d Rifles; N. Nehhg, do. do. D 1st In.; J. Francis, do. do. C 1st In.; M Dowdy, do. do. do.; T. O. Donald, do. do. do.; E. Morton, do. do. F 1st R.; G. Elliott, do. do. A 1st R.; W. Spairs, do. do. do. do.; John Smith, do. do. do.; J. McLaughlin, do. do. do.; H. Williamson, do. do. do.; Santa Anna, late Navy; S. S. Kornbacher, C 1st R.; C. P. Ellinwood, late Sergeant Co. C California Rangers; O. P. Goodwin, late Private do. do.; G. W. Cherry, do. do.; G. Barnhart, do. do.; D. W. Brown, do. do.; M. Baily, do. do.; N. Baily, do. do.; W. Redman, do. do.; T. A. Tinney, do. do.; D. Dedrick, do. do.; G. Stepper, do. do.; G. W. Paine, do. do.; J. Steinneg, do. do.; P. B. Evans, do. do.; G. S. Love, do. do.; R. Ruland, do. do.; J. Maloy, do. do.; L. Sandford, do. do.; A. Shecks, do. do.; R. Henry, do. do.; W. Ahrberg, late 1st Sergeant Co. A Rangers; J. H. Boykes, late Private Co. D; W. Smith, do. do. Company B; P. H. Lynch, do. do.; T. Stackhouse, do. do.; U. W. Lester, late Corp. Co. D 2d Rifles; G. R. Rivers, late Private do. do.; J. Cunningham, do. do.; A. Wammick, do. do.; F. W. Inmann, do. do.; C. G. Burns, do. do.; E. J. Powers, do. do.; H. Hamilton, do. do.; J. Farley, late Private Co. F. Rifles; W. M. Hill, do. do.; V. North, do. do.; A. R. Watsone, late Capt Co. Dep't; *Geo. Hofmann*, late citizen, Dep't.; J. McClimont, late Co. A Light Artillery; James Percy, do. do.; T. W. Moseley, do. do.; Julian Stewart, late Co. B; S. Stewart, late Co. F 1st Rifles; Pat Devan, do. do.; E 1st Rifles; D. Monroe, do. C Co. D; James Dean, do. do.; C. Hart, do. do.; C. Fulton, do. citizen; G. Stickles, do. Co. D Light Infantry; G. Ward, do. Sergt. Major 1st Rifles; W. P. Wakefield, do. do.; Jas. Catlin, do. do.; R. Ingermann, do. do. Infantry; J. Ennis, do. do. 1st Rifles; C. A. Suelton, do. Hacienda Dept.; C. Leroy, do. do.; C. Brady, do. do.; W. M. Presley, late Co. F. 2d R.; J. Crofton, do. do.; Peter Friary, do. do.; W. O'Neil, do. do. A.

Operations on the San Juan.

REPORT BY THE COSTA RICA COMMANDER OF THE LATE ATTACK AND DEFEAT OF COL. TITUS AT CASTILLO FORT.

Col. G. F. CAUTY, Commander of the Costa Rican defending force, thus writes:

"Expecting the filibusters every moment, I got both steamers that were manageable up the rapids, sent all the families away up the river, laid fire to the other two, and had just got my six pounders into position, when the filibuster's steamer hove in sight. At the same moment our advanced sentries came in, having been fired upon on all sides by the thieves in the wood. We mustered 30 in all, including four Nicaraguans, an American, and a Frenchman. At the first shot these disappeared, and in a few minutes I was blazing away below with ten men, and Don FAUSTINO MONTES DE OCA with twelve men was doing the same from above.

The steamers were set on fire, but the filibusters contrived to board the *Scott*, and extinguished it, casting her adrift at the same time. As the *Machuca* was burning briskly, I advanced with two men and cast her adrift to float down upon her.

The fire was now tremendous, and only the smoke saved me. The Americans then got on board the *Machuca*, and made her fast again opposite to the houses, which were soon also in a blaze. From this moment it was a rain of bullets at my battery, which I kept going till night, economizing my fire for them whenever they attempted to form and charge.

The embrasure of my piece was knocked to splinters, and two men were wounded at my gun, which I served myself, loading with shot, grape, chain-shot and stones, with which I believe I did tremendous execution.

By dark their fire slackened and my powder gave out, so I spiked the gun, carried off the implements and lynchpins and retired in perfect order up the hill into the fort, expecting an escalade. It proved, however, that they had enough. From above, where they had killed Capt. RAFAEL ROJAS and a sergeant at the other gun, I kept up a fire all night and riddled the *Scott* through and through.

At daybreak they sounded a retreat and got the *Scott* out of reach, working her by hand. With a glass we could perceive her decks covered with wounded. They, however, left a body of about 50 men to keep us inside, firing with great precision at the least visible object. In the night of Monday we got away a boat, and on Wednesday their steamer again appeared, so we expected another attack.

About noon they sent a flag of truce, and a parley being granted, their Colonel, TITUS, modestly demanded an unconditional surrender. To this we answered, on no account, without the General's consent, upon which he gave me twenty-four hours to make up my mind. I went down to the lines established, and took a drink with Col. TITUS, who explained that he had a battery of heavy guns, ready to open upon us, and upwards of 1,000 men on the river, who completely surrounded us. This had too bombastic an appearance, and we lay in hope of relief, but determined to hold out to the last. At 10 on Thursday morning, we heard a brisk fire in the woods, and Costa Rican cheers, which we answered, and in half an hour Captains ALVARADO and ORTIZ relieved us, having driven the enemy out of their position, with the bayonets of 60 men.

The filibusters bolted, throwing away their arms, ammunition, and provisions, which we picked up all the way to their embarcadero, two miles down the river, and where, fortunately for them, their steamer came just in time to take them away. On Saturday, we received 40 men more, and we are now impregnable to all filibusterdom. The steamer burnt was of no use, and the steamer lost, we could hardly keep afloat, and are glad it has gone, as it took ten men all day to bale her out; we believe her to be too much damaged even to get down the river.

Guatemala.

The Panama *Star and Herald* says:

"By observations made on board the *Esk*, the position of the port of San José de Guatemala is ascertained to be lat. 13° 56' N., lon. 90° 49' W. This is important to shipmasters, as the port is not even laid down on many charts, and on others it is incorrectly placed. Guatemala dates are to *Feb. 22*."

The Fair of Esquipulas, which took place from the 6th to the 18th of January, was well attended. The sale of native woolen manufactures and cattle was brisk, but the supply of foreign manufactures far exceeded the demand.

The Chamber of Representatives have approved of the propositions made by England and France at the Paris Conference relative to the suppression of privateering, &c. They have also approved of the treaty made by the representatives of Central America at Washington.

On the 17th ult., the Volcano of Fuego broke out into an active state of eruption, which continued for some days. A great quantity of lava was ejected, but as far as is yet known no injury has been done to the towns and plantations in the neighborhood.

Salvador.

Dates are to February 26th. The Secretary of War in his report recommends that a small marine should be provided to protect the ports, and that a fort should be built at La Union, mounting from twenty to twenty-four guns and six or eight large mortars, to protect the entrance to the harbor. The Point of Chiquirin is mentioned as the most suitable locality for the fortification. He mentions that the government has lately purchased 1,000 arrobas (25 lbs. each) of powder, in addition to the stock on hand.

During the year ending September 30, 1856, the value of imports was $1,046,720, being $348,501 more than the previous year. The value of the exports during the same period has been $1,285,485, being $238,765 more than the imports, and $520,161 more than the exports of the previous year. The returns of exports are very incomplete, and it is certain that the value far exceeds the sum declared. The duties on imports have been $228,288 at the ports, and $16,650 at the frontier custom-houses. The expenses of government for the year have been $619,348, and the balance in the treasury is $26,961, one-half in cash and one-half in bonds.

The Chamber of Deputies have granted extraordinary powers to the President during the continuance of the war in Nicaragua, giving him authority to use the public revenue from all sources, for the purpose of carrying on the war. He is empowered to borrow money, either from private individuals or Governments, on the security of the national income; also to impose forced loans from two to two hundred dollars monthly, to be repaid by instalments of 8 per cent. of the custom-house duties, when convenient.

A Government decree orders United States dimes to be taken at three-quarters of a real; a fine of three times the amount is imposed on all who refuse them at that value.

The Assembly has ratified the treaty made by the Central American Ministers at Washington.

A law has been passed for the encouragement of a national marine, by which all national ships from foreign ports are entitled to a deduction of one-fifth of the import duties. To vessels built in the country a reduction of one-half the duties is to be made. To entitle a vessel to these reductions, one-fourth of the crew must be citizens of Salvador. F. W. R.

TRINITY CHURCH AFFAIRS.

Testimony of John R. Livingston, Esq. a Vestryman of Trinity Church, and of Wm. S. De Zeng, Esq.

Examination by counsel for Trinity Church—*John R. Livingston* called and sworn:

Q.—How long have you been a vestryman of Trinity Church? A.—I was elected, I think, in January, 1847, and have continued to this time.

Q.—What Episcopal churches were there in the City of New-York, independent of Trinity Church, prior to 1814, and which of such churches were built by Trinity Church? A.—There were nine Episcopal churches, independent of Trinity and her chapels, three of which were built by Trinity Church. They were St. George's Chapel, Grace Church and St. Mark's Church.

Q.—How has the increase of parishes in the city of New-York, since 1813, compared with the increase of the population of the city? A.—In 1814 there were twelve congregations, including those of Trinity parish. In 1847, there were thirty-five congregations. In 1857, there were as appears in evidence, fifty congregations. The increase from 1814 to 1847, a term of thirty-three years, was twenty-three congregations. The increase from 1847 to 1857, a term of ten years, is fifteen congregations. In 1814, the population was 105,000, according to the testimony of Mr. Winston. In 1857, the population is said to be about 650,000. Some of the recently built churches, are very large. I will instance St. George Church, Calvary, Trinity Chapel and the church of the Transfiguration.

Q.—Has Trinity Church ever foreclosed any of the mortgages received for loans to churches? A.—I am quite sure she never has.

Q.—Will you explain the transactions with regard to the premises of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society? A.—In the early days of the City Mission Society, the Corporation of Trinity Church determined to make annual appropriations towards the support of the missionaries, in preference to giving land or building churches. They accordingly, in 1832, appropriated $1,200, and afterwards $1,800 per annum. In the year 1837, the Society was embarrassed, and obtained from Trinity Church a loan of $10,000, secured by a mortgage on the two mission churches of the Holy Evangelist in Vandewater-street, and the Church of Epiphany in Stanton-street. This was a business transaction, and in no sense a gift to the Society. In 1844, the Howard Insurance Company foreclosed prior mortgages held by them on the two City Mission churches, and the premises, by an arrangement made by the vestry of Trinity Church, were transferred to the two congregations that had become independent corporations. The corporation of Trinity Church assumed the payment of $13,000 of the consideration money, the balance I believe was raised by the respective church corporations. In this arrangement it was necessary to credit the City Mission Society with the residue of the consideration or purchase money, after satisfying prior existing incumbrances on the premises. The amount thus audited is $10,140 51, which amount, increased to $18,000, was advanced, by the corporation of Trinity Church, to the two churches in equal amounts, and mortgages given by each of them to the corporation of Trinity Church for the sum of $6,500. It will thus be seen that in this instance the mortgage to Trinity Church "did tend to secure the permanent use of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the buildings and property thus mortgaged."

Q.—What have you to say with regard to the mortgage on the Vandewater-street Church? A. When the corporation of Trinity Church had made arrangements for the purchase of St. George's Church in Beekman-street, they received a communication from the vestry of the Church of the Holy Evangelists in Vandewater-street, in the Fourth Ward of the City, stating that two churches so closely together as the Holy Evangelists and St. George's in Beekman-street, having special reference to the benefit of the same class of persons, the poor who attended, would injudiciously affect each other, and so weaken both as to be a cause of lasting sorrow. They also stated that their church was in a dilapidated condition, and would require a large expenditure to repair it; and besides this, that the [illegible] had become the worst in the City. [illegible] was referred to a special [illegible] St. George's Church, and on their [illegible] the vestry removed the congregation [illegible] of the Holy Evangelists to St. George's Church in Beekman-street, and had the property transferred to that corporation. The church in Vandewater-street was then sold by its own vestry, and after paying off all prior incumbrances, the balance of $1,300 was paid over to Trinity corporation, who expended this amount, together with a much larger sum, in preparing St. George's Church for their accommodation.

Q.—Do you know how much money the Church of St. John the Baptist has received from Trinity Church since that report was made? A.—The Corporation of St. John the Baptist have recently erected a fine church building in the upper part of the City. Before the church was completed, they became very much embarrassed and applied to Trinity to assume the interest on the sum of $15,000. This matter was referred to the Standing Committee, who reported adversely to the application. It was considered in the vestry; their report was overruled and the application granted. I will here add that on the same evening a similar report was made on the application of Rev. Mr. Howland; it having become absolutely necessary to protect the church building of St. John the Baptist, the vestry could not respond at that time to Mr. Howland's application, and referred it back to the same Committee for further action.

Q.—What explanation can you give in regard to the grant to St. Jude's Church? A.—In 1848 the Standing Committee made a report on an application of St. Jude's Church for aid, setting forth that the church had no permanent edifice or fixed location, *that its present place of worship was in a part* of the City surrounded by other churches affording ample accommodations for all persons in that vicinity, and recommending on these grounds, and *also on the ground of the condition of the finances of the corporation*, that the application be not complied with, which was adopted by the vestry.

Q.—Has the amount of annual stipends been reduced? A.—I think not. My impression is that the aggregate amount has been gradually increased each year during the last ten years. There are three instances to my knowledge, where they have been entirely dispensed with: St. Thomas' Church, the salary of whose rector is said to be $5,000 per annum, St. Bartholomew's, and the Church of the Ascension, whose congregations have been equally liberal towards their pastor. These amounts have been transferred to other congregations who were in need of them.

Q.—What effect has the disposing of large masses of property by lease had upon the value of real estate contiguous? A.—Some of the finest and most costly private dwellings in the City of New-York are built on the property of the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, a charitable institution; it is situated in the finest and most fashionable part of the City, and the real estate in the vicinity is materially enhanced in value by the condition of this leasehold property; in another portion of the City, a large leasehold estate on Fourteenth-street, extending from University-place to the Sixth-avenue, known as the Spingler lease, is covered with similar fine dwellings, and the property in the neighborhood is of the most valuable in the City; the same is also true of the leased property of Columbia College, which was derived from Trinity Church; and the Church's leased property in the lower part of the City has always been well improved and fine buildings erected upon it.

Q.—Is it true, as stated in the report of the Committee, foot of page 16, that Col. TROOP'S pamphlet was an inducement to the Legislature to pass the act of 1814? A.—It cannot be true, from the fact that the act was passed on the 2d of April, 1813, and the pamphlet bears date the 6th of September following.

Q.—What have you to say as to the result of the policy of the vestry, in granting money instead of lots? A.—I desire to contrast the result of the policy adopted prior and since the year 1814. Since the year 1814, the policy of Trinity Church has been to grant to churches, institutions of charity and learning, money instead of lots. Besides having built St. George's, Grace and St. Mary's churches and St. John's and St. Paul's chapels, this Corporation have aided in this State about 201 churches—71 in Western New-York 41 in the city of New-York, and 89 in other parts of this diocese. Hobart College, at Geneva, has been made free by her means; the General Theological Seminary and the Education and Missionary Fund aided; appropriations have been made to foreign, home and City missions of our church; an Episcopal residence has been purchased, and the Episcopal fund largely increased; annuities have been made to the families of deceased clergymen; the aged and infirm of the clergy have been assisted; and monuments have been erected to worth, valor and patriotism. These are some of the advantages obtained and benefits derived from the proceeds of the sale of 1,059 lots. It is respectfully submitted that they will compare favorably, in value and usefulness, with the former policy of the vestry, of granting a large number of lots to a few favored churches and institutions.

Q.—State whether grants have been made in a spirit of partiality or partisanship? A.—I answer unqualifiedly No, on behalf of myself and associates.

Q.—Has Trinity Church, in your opinion, done her utmost to make the capital of her property available for religious purposes, &c.? A.—My answer is, that she has endeavored to do her best in the exercise of an honest judgment.

Q.—Is there any obstacle to the collection of church mortgages if the vestry are so disposed? A.—I think there is, the great obsticle of good faith.

Q.—Are there other standing business committees in the vestry besides the standing committees? A.—There are three standing committees in all; the standing committee proper, which is the finance committee, the committee on supplies and repairs, and the committee on the cemetery; special committees are frequently appointed as occasion may require.

By the Senate Committee:

Q.—Will you look at the poll list of 1854, and see how many of them are not connected with Trinity Church as vestrymen, clergymen or officers? A.—All are corporators of Trinity Church, twelve of the twenty-six are in no manner connected with Trinity Church as vestrymen, clergymen or officers.

Q.—Does not Col. Troop's pamphlet bear date before the law of 1814 was passed? A.—Col. Troop's pamphlet bears date the 6th of September, 1813; the bill had passed both Houses on the 2d of April, 1813, and became a law on the 25th of January, 1814; I beg leave to add, Col. Troop states in his pamphlet that two members of the Council of revision, were pleased to express a desire that he would furnish them his reasons in support of the bill, and in compliance with this desire, his argument was made.

Q.—Do you know that the churchmen in New-York have applied to have the law of 1814 repealed, in 1846, or at other times? A.—I have reason to believe that from 1814 to 1846, no such application was made, a period of thirty-two years. In 1847 and 1846, the Rev. Thomas H. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Anthon, Rev. Jesse Pound, the Hon. Luther Bradish, Robert B. Minturn, Esq., Frederick S. Winston, Esq., Stewart Brown, Esq., John De Wolf, Esq., Stephen Cambreling, Esq., did unite with others, in an application to the Legislature to repeal the act of 1814.

Q.—Were the church mortgages, as they are called, reported as capital in your report of 1854? A.—They were reported as church mortgages on which no interest was collected. If they had not been reported as property, it might have been difficult to protect the churches for whose benefit they were taken.

Q.—Why, then, should they not have been reported in 1856? A.—They having been reported once, it would answer that purpose, and they were not asked for.

Q.—You say in your report, on page 8, that you have endeavored to show the condition of the capital of Trinity Church, and have omitted to mention these mortgages. What is your explanation of this? A.—I do not consider these mortgages any portion of the available capital of Trinity Church.

Q.—I ask you if they are not capital? A.—I answer that that is a matter of opinion; I think not.

Q.—Was not one of the reasons for refusing aid to St. Matthew's Church alleged to be that her language was not respectful? A.—No, Sir, not that I have heard of.

Q.—Was not the language of the application considered by the vestry imperative, and spoken of as being so? A.—I think it was.

Q.—Is not the real estate of Trinity Church worth more now than at any former period? A.—I think it is.

Q.—What is the character of the improvements on most of the leased property of Trinity Church? A.—The property in the lower part of the City is very well improved; some of the localities in the upper part are well improved, and others indifferently so. This depends very much upon the situation.

Q.—Are not most of the buildings in the upper part of the City very poor and inferior? A.—Many of the buildings were erected a long time ago, and do not compare favorably with such as are now built.

Q.—You spoke of three churches from which stipends were taken away altogether; are not all three such as are called "low" churches? A.—Stipends were given by the corporation of Trinity Church, with the intention of providing for, or contributing towards the salary of the minister, and in all cases where the congregation [illegible] sufficiently wealthy to provide liberally [illegible] tors, the vestry of Trinity Church [illegible] it a duty to withdraw the stipends, without reference to the party character of the congregation, or rector. The three churches named in the question, are supposed to belong to what is called the "low" church party.

William S. De Zeng, called and sworn.

Q.—As agent of Trinity Church, did you apply to the Committee, in the City of New-York, for a copy of the testimony taken by them when the testimony was closed? A.—I was [illegible] by Mr. Duncomb, the Comptroller, [illegible] for a copy about the time the Committee were done taking testimony. After the request [illegible] I saw both Mr. Noxon and Mr. R[illegible] and asked them for a copy of the testimony [illegible] was no objection to our having a copy. I then went to the clerk of Committee and asked him if he would furnish a copy; we paying for it. He declined; said he could not do it without the authority of Mr. Spencer. I then saw Mr. Spencer, and Mr. Spencer said he could not authorize it, and thought it would be improper until the *Committee should make a report*. I told Mr. Spencer if a copy could be made we would pay for it.

[A continuation of the testimony in reference to this matter will be found in the SUPPLEMENT to this morning's DAILY TIMES.]

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 21st day of March to the 28th day of March, 1857: Men, 79; women, 75; boys, 150; girls, 136—total, 440. Adults, 154; children, 291; males, 231; females, 214; colored persons, 16.

DISEASES.

Abscess	[illegible]	Dropsy	5	Late Venereal	1
Albuminaria and Bright's Dis. of Kidneys	[illegible]	Dropsy in chest	2	Malformation of chest	1
Angina	1	Dropsy in head	20	Marasmus, adult	1
Apoplexy	1	Dysentery	[illegible]	Marasmus, infantile	17
Bleeding	1	Dyspepsia	[illegible]	Measles	7
Bleeding from Lungs	1	Enlargement of the Heart	4	Old Age	5
Bleeding from Navel	1	Erysipelas	4	Palsy	1
Bleeding from Womb	2	Fatty Heart	1	Paralysis, deaf	1
Bronchitis	5	Fever, bilious	1	Pleurisy	1
Burn'd or Scal'd	1	Fever, cong't've	1	Purpura Hemorrhagica	1
Cancer	3	Fever, nervous	1	Rheumatism	[illegible]
Catarrh	1	Fever, puerperal	2	Scrofula	[illegible]
Casualties	2	Fever, scarlet	4	Scurvy	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Fever, typhoid	2	Small-pox	5
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Fever, typhus	3	Softening of the Brain	1
Congestion of the brain	3	Fracture of the skull	1	Sprue	1
Congestion of the lungs	4	Fungus bleeding	1	Stillborn	28
Consumption	55	Heart, disease of	5	Suffocation accidental	1
Convulsions, infantile	31	Hip, disease of	2	Suicide by arsenic	1
Convulsions, Puerperal	1	Hooping cough	5	Teething	1
Croup	15	Inflam. Bowels	10	Ulceration of the thigh	1
Debility, adult	1	Inflam. of Brain	3	Worms	1
Debility, infant	5	Inflam. Chest	1		
Delir'm Trem's	2	Inflam. of lungs	27		
Diarrhœa	1	Inflam. of stom.	1		
		Inflam. of throat	3		
		Insanity	1		
		Intemperance	1		
		Jaundice	1		
		Kidneys, dis. of	3		
		Liver, disease of	1		
		Lock Jaw	1	Total	445

* Decrease this week 14.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c.	6	Stillborn, and Premature Birth	28
Brain and Nerves	88	Stomach, Bowels, & other Digestive Organs	40
Generative Organs	7	Uncertain Seat, and General Fevers	30
Heart, and Blood Ves'ls	12	Urinary Organs	3
Lungs, Throat, &c.	166		
Old Age	5		
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	15		
Total			445

Of which 6 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	131	15 to 20 years	14	50 to 60 years	15
1 to 2 years	46	20 to 25 years	21	60 to 70 years	13
2 to 5 years	67	25 to 30 years	17	70 to 80 years	13
5 to 10 years	17	30 to 40 years	32	80 to 90 years	6
10 to 15 years	5	40 to 50 years	29	90 to 100 years	1
Total					445

NATIVITIES.

England	1	Ireland	70	Switzerland	1
France	2	Prussia	4	United States	336
Germany	23	Scotland	4		
Total					445

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Blackwell's Island	7	St. Vincent's Hospital	1
Bellevue Hospital	10	Small Pox Hospital	1
City Hospital	4	Blackwell's Island	1
Colored Orphan Asylum	1	Ward's Island Hospital	4
Home of the Friendless	1	Workhouse, Blackwell's Island	1
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island	1		
Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island	3	Total	44

WARDS.

I	14	IX	30	XVII	38
II	2	X	12	XVIII	25
III	3	XI	36	XIX	30
IV	14	XII	14	XX	32
V	27	XIII	24	XXI	22
VI	24	XIV	28	XXII	25
VII	30	XV	7		
VIII	21	XVI	21	Total	445

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1857.

Information has been received from the United States Consul at Turks Island of the wreck (before reported) of the American brig *Wm. E. Bogert*, of New-York, F. J. Thomas master, on the 20th ultimo, by striking on the northeast reef of Great Sand Cay. The passengers and crew—the latter with the loss of all their baggage, and the latter in an entirely destitute condition—succeeded at the hazard of their lives in reaching the shore. The loss of the vessel is attributed by their master and crew to a strong south-easterly current which they did not anticipate, and which the darkness prevented them from observing. The same Consul reports the loss of the American schooner *J. S. Cagle*, Aaron W. Ellison master, bound from Cape Haytien, on the evening of the 23d ult. The captain attributes the loss of his vessel to an unknown current setting in strongly to the west.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—March 28.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Benjamin U. Shreve vs. John H. Oss.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Cornelia Von Blarcum vs. Samuel S. Von Blarcum.—Decree of divorce granted; plaintiff to have the sole care, custody and control of the children.

In the matter of the claim of Williams, Stevens & Williams vs. The estate of James W. Cameron, a lunatic.—Motion granted.

Isaac Clute vs. Melissa Clute.—Divorce granted.

James C. Willett, Sheriff, &c., vs. Frederick Lienhardt, et al.—Demurrer overruled.

In the Matter of the Application of John Philip, Jr., vs. Andrew V. Stout.—Motion for a mandamus denied.

Abraham Johnson vs. Alfred G. Peckham, et al.—Motion for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the answer, denied, and plaintiffs stayed, on defendants, paying over to Sheriff amount of money in their hands, and delivering to him the property attached.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

William B. McCready vs. John W. Bunney, et al.—Judgment for the defendant.

Levi Brown vs. Robert Davis.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Martha Gorner vs. The Manhattan Building Association.—Judgment affirmed.

Robert H. Colborn vs. Benjamin Baker et al.—Judgment affirmed.

John E. Earle vs. Rufus S. Crane et al.—New trial. Costs to abide event.

Henry H. Warden vs. The Bowery Savings' Bank.—Judgment affirmed.

Albert W. Page vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company.—New trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Timothy Barrows et al. vs. George A. Freeborn.—Judgment affirmed.

Thomas Price vs. John McClure.—Order of special term affirmed, with liberty to amend complaint in twenty days, on payment of costs of demurrer.

Wm. S. Watkins vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—New trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Pierre Chouteau, Jr., vs. Samuel S. Whitney, Ex'r.—Judgment affirmed in part, &c. Order to be settled.

Annie Dean et al. vs. Henry Beach.—Judgment affirmed.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Dempsey vs. Tyler.—Motion denied.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Conackey vs. Pell.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, March 30.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 231, 242, 95, 174, 194, 211, 230, 125, 237, 234, 279, 139, 185, 59, 96, 269, 183, 245, 209, 136, 136, 17, 237.

Card from Wm. Robinson.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your report of the "Champagne Case," tried in the Marine Court before Judge Thompson, your reporter has done me great injustice. He says in his report: "For the defendant it appeared that the goods were paid for with a check of one E. Pollak, Jr., who, it was alleged, was an irresponsible person, and the whole matter was concocted between him and Rousseau for the purpose of defrauding the defendant." Now, nothing of the kind appeared in the proof, for the reason that such was not the fact. It was true, that the counsel for Lovett did offer to prove such, but the Judge ruled it out. It was, however, one of those kind of offers sometimes made by legal gentlemen for the purpose of influencing Judges and Juries, when there is no truth in their assertions. In the next place, it is not true, that the wine was paid for in a check, but by a note drawn by Mr. Pollak for $875, having about four months to run.

WM. ROBINSON.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1857.

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M. BEARDSON, Pittsburg, Pa., will supply the TIMES for that place to those who desire it.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our advices from Central America, received by the *Illinois*, and published at great length in this morning's TIMES, are of special importance. A wholesale desertion of one hundred and twenty-six men from Gen. WALKER's camp has taken place. From their statements it appears that the filibuster chief is in a most desperate strait—hopeless beyond redemption. He is still at Rivas with a reduced force of from 300 to 400 men, while the allies, reinforced to the extent of some 5,000 men, have surrounded him to complete his destruction.

We further receive the very important information that a partition of Nicaragua has been arranged by a Convention, in session at San Miguel in the Republic of San Salvador, and it has been determined to divide the State between Costa Rica, Honduras, and San Salvador. The Nicaraguans, it is alleged, consent to the arrangement. Their dismembered country will be garrisoned by troops from the neighboring States to preserve order, and after a specified time, it will be reunited, and placed once more in the position of an independent Republic.

We learn a fact, now for the first time made public, that on the 22d of December last, the National Nicaraguan Government issued a decree revoking all the acts of the Walker Government from the 4th of November, 1855, to the 12th of June, 1856, including the decree revoking the charter of the old Accessory Transit Company.

No later accounts from the San Juan River are received, but the Costa Rican version of recent operations there gives some additional particulars of the demeanor of Col. TITUS before Castillo fort, for which he has been so bitterly denounced by his quondam friends.

Our special correspondents from Panama, Aspinwall, and San José de Costa Rica, give extended details of the news we have thus briefly summarized; and in view of the fact that a last and decisive battle must shortly be fought at Rivas, we publish this morning a plan of its fortifications and a description of the camp at St. George.

In to-day's SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES we publish later news from California, Oregon and Washington Territories, the Sandwich Islands, New-Granada, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Cuba, St. Domingo and Mexico.

From California, the intelligence brought by the steamship *Illinois* to this port, is more than usually interesting. In San Francisco, an election for State Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. FRANK TILFORD, took place on the 26th ult. The people's candidate, F. A. WOODWORTH, received a majority of 1,121 votes over the two other candidates, and the event is hailed by the supporters of the late Vigilance Committee as a renewed indorsement by the people of the public acts of that body. In the case of NOUGUES *vs.* DOUGLAS *et al.*, where the defendants were commissioners under the act providing for the erection of a State Capitol at Sacramento, and the plaintiff was contractor, the Supreme Court had decided against the latter. The points in the case were substantially the same as those settled in the case of the People *vs.* Johnson, and the decision, therefore, reaffirms the unconstitutionality of the State debt. Public opinion in California is decidedly against repudiation, and when the question is brought fairly before the people, they will unanimously determine to liquidate the liabilities of their State. The impeachments against the State Treasurer and Comptroller, occupy public attention in San Francisco. On the 5th inst. the trial of the former, and on the 9th, that of the latter would take place before the Senate, which had adopted a resolution to sit as a High Court of Impeachment.

Our advices from New-Granada are important. The *Tiempo*, a Bogota journal, publishes certain propositions which it alleges are those laid before the New-Granadian Government by Mr. MORSE, our Commissioner. The propositions were peremptorily rejected, and, though Mr. MORSE had requested the New-Granadian Commission to reconsider its decision, there was no prospect of its doing so. One of our correspondents states that a suspension of diplomatic relations between the United States and New-Granada is the announcement which the people on the Isthmus expect to hear by the next arrival from Bogota. The rejection of Commissioner MORSE's proposals had created no little excitement.

The intelligence from the British West Indies is interesting. In Jamaica, the agitation against the Cuban Slave-trade is kept up vigorously, and public meetings had been held to petition the Home Government to interfere in the matter. In Barbadoes, the Legislature had favorably entertained a project for a telegraph through the Lesser Antilles, connecting the North and South American Continent, and had declared its readiness to guarantee the necessary privileges and its share of a general contribution towards the enterprise.

From San Domingo we learn that the Republic was enjoying tranquillity after the recent disturbances. The President delivered his Message to the Senate on the 9th inst., and enters into a lengthy argument to justify the Government for the banishment of SANTA ANA.

Our news from Mexico is only three days later, and offers nothing worthy of special comment. From Havana our correspondent informs us that the recent guano discoveries on the Island have been ascertained to be of great value.

In the State Senate, on Saturday, a memorial, signed by thirteen Democratic members of the Assembly from the City, was presented, remonstrating against the passage of the Charter bill, on the ground of alleged unfair treatment of the minority of that body, and asserting that they were denied a hearing before the Committee having the matter in charge. After an exciting debate, the memorial was laid on the table. A motion was then made to take the Charter bill from the Committee of the Whole and refer it back to the Committee on Cities and Villages, of which Mr. BROOKS is chairman, when that gentleman spoke in relation to the course pursued in taking the bill from the latter Committee, pronouncing it unusual and unfair. The motion to change the reference finally prevailed by 14 against 11.

The Jury in the case of LEE, an Ex-Clerk in the Pension Office indicted for the murder of Mr. HUME, a respectable merchant of Alexandria, Va., yesterday morning, as we learn by telegraph, rendered a verdict of acquittal. They were govern ed by the instructions of the Court, given at the instance of the counsel for the defence. LEE, it will be recollected, openly but erroneously, at the last public reception of President PIERCE, charged HUME with picking his pocket. Next morning, when HUME called at the Pension Office to convince him that he was mistaken, LEE not only refused to retract, but firmly reiterated the charge. For this HUME caned LEE, who shot him. Elsewhere we publish an account of the transaction, as detailed in the evidence.

A gentleman, understood to be "Prince MICHEL HILKOFF," of Russia, just arrived in this City from Europe, was put to a great deal of trouble on Saturday by a ticket-swindler, who sold him a ticket for Washington, and charged him about double the proper rate. The Prince, learning this, had the ticket-fiend arrested, and made to disgorge, but as he did not wish to remain and prosecute it, the vagabond was again set at liberty. The Russian left the City for the South in a few hours afterward.

On Saturday evening a young man named JOHN CONCKLIN, residing at No. 29 Worth street, was stabbed in several places, though not fatally, at the public house No. 22 Ann-street, by one of a gang of ruffians who entered the place and began an assault upon all present. Three of the gang were arrested and held to answer. The prisoners are firemen—members of Engine Company No. 14.

The examination of the twelve sailors belonging to the crew of the *America*, charged with mutiny, was concluded on Saturday, and resulted in their discharge, from the insufficiency of the evidence against them.

Rev. Dr. E. P. HAYWARD's Church—the North Presbyterian, corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street—was opened yesterday with three services.

One of the Ward Collectors of Taxes in Brooklyn visited Washington on the 4th of March, and has not since been seen in these parts. He was known to have had considerable money, but how much is not known, upon his person, just before leaving for Washington, and the general belief is that he has departed for parts unknown—leaving his bondsmen to pay up any deficiency that may be discovered in his accounts. His bonds are $5,000, and it is not at all probable that he has carried off less than that amount. Besides the money of tax-payers, he is supposed to have carried away a considerable amount of borrowed money.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of THOMAS BEEKMAN, Eastern District, Brooklyn, who committed suicide by taking arsenic, on Saturday, attached to their verdict a censure of the apothecary who sold the poison to the man under circumstances which should have aroused his suspicions, and the physician who neglected promptly to attend to the case when called. In the last item they straggled outside of their province—unless physicians are really the public's most humble servants, and obliged to work for nothing.

Interesting and Important from Nicaragua—New Developments.

We publish this morning a mass of very interesting and important intelligence from Nicaragua and the Central American States. Our Special Correspondents have furnished us with a complete statement of Gen. WALKER's position, accompanied by a plan of his fortifications at Rivas, and all the data necessary for the formation of an intelligent judgment of the probable future. The *Illinois* brings no news of any fresh engagements between any part of his force and the allied troops;—but the letters of our correspondents throw a flood of light upon his position, and the future of the country which he has done so much to desolate and destroy. The desertion of over a hundred of his men, who left his camp in large bodies, is a very significant symptom of the spirit which prevails among his followers, and shows conclusively that his army is no longer held together by any enthusiasm in his cause,—and that the constraint of his severe discipline, and the absolute desperation of their position, are all the influences upon which he can now rely. It has been assumed that the men under his command must of necessity fight with the most desperate valor, inasmuch as certain extermination is the only alternative of victory. But the address which was issued, or at least signed, by 70 of the deserters, shows that the Costa Ricans are wise enough to hold out a very different prospect, and to assure them of kind treatment, abundant supplies, and a free return to the United States. Such assurances cannot fail to have a marked effect upon the mass of WALKER's men, and will induce still further desertion and perhaps more signal treachery to his cause, as it approaches the climax of its destiny.

It seems impossible, under any circumstances, that WALKER should hold out much longer. The allies are gradually drawing their forces around him, and will so hem him in as to deprive him, not only of all chance of relief, but of provisions and supplies for his men.

But a still more important item of intelligence by this arrival is the news of a *Convention of Ministers of the several allied States, to settle the terms upon which the Territory of Nicaragua is to be partitioned among them.* These terms have been substantially agreed upon, and will doubtless be carried into effect. Costa Rica is to receive the Province of Guanacaste and the narrow isthmus across which the Transit route passes;—this gives her entire control of the river, and thus places the guarantees of the Transit entirely in her hands. This section of the country has been almost depopulated by the recent wars, the plantations being destroyed and the inhabitants ruined.

This arrangement is greatly for the interest of the new Transit Company of which we have already spoken as having been formed in this City, and is probably due mainly to their efforts. It will enable them to enter at once upon the occupation of the route, under the protection of Costa Rica, which, it is understood, agrees to pay to President RIVAS, who represents Nicaragua in the matter, $400,000, for losses sustained during the war and as a compensation for the territory which is ceded. This amount is one half the loan which is to be negotiated in this City, for Costa Rica, by the new Company in payment of the privileges and rights which she has agreed to secure to them in connection with the Transit:—the loan will probably be made by the Company itself.

This arrangement, as will be seen at a glance, is one of the utmost importance to this country as well as to the States immediately concerned. It will put an end to the bloody and disastrous contests which have so long characterized the attempts at government which various parties in Nicaragua have made, and will restore peace, order and prosperity to those fertile and productive regions. It will also place the Transit under new guarantees, and enable commerce to renew its enterprises in that direction.

New-Granada—Progress of Negotiations.

Hon. ISAAC E. MORSE is at Bogota, seeking, in company with our resident Minister, Mr. BOWLIN, satisfaction for the Panama insurrection. What he wants is security for the future, with a good round sum as indemnity for the past. The former, if we may trust the Bogota papers, he proposes to secure by urging several important modifications in the map of New-Granada, agreeably to which the railroad and the districts immediately adjoining shall constitute a territory independent, save in name, of the New-Granadian Government; where the American Consuls shall exercise pro-consular functions, with power to call for a *levée en masse* to defend American property, and to assess unlimited costs and damages upon the inhabitants. If the resident population be deemed insufficient for the purpose, the Consuls may import troops from the United States *quantum suff.* No authority over the road is to be exercised by New-Granada; the tolls are abandoned; the smaller islands in the Gulf of Panama are to be ceded to the United States as arsenals and naval depôts. This is tolerably fair for security. The indemnity is to consist of a handsome discount, to be applied to the American losses by the affair of April 15, 1856, upon a large sum which the Government of the United States engages to pay for the cessions thus obtained.

Armed with these propositions, Messrs. MORSE and BOWLIN have besieged the Administration of New-Granada vainly. The popular feeling is fervid against them. The National Congress is almost unanimous in objecting. The Executive declares the United States are entitled to no reparation whatever; and, by implication, that no guarantees for the future are admissible. It is evident, therefore, that some radical amendments and abatements must qualify our demands, if we have any wish to see this vexatious business determined.

The wisdom of opening negotiations upon grounds so startling and offensive to the pride of a friendly people, is to be seriously questioned. American statesmen have repeated often enough to make the world believe, that the Isthmus is a grand universal thoroughfare, to which all mankind have a title, and over which no power ought to exercise exclusive control. Among the instructions given by Mr. CLAY, as Secretary of State, to the Minister deputed to the celebrated Congress of Panama, was an injunction to obtain a resolve of that body against permitting any non-local power to possess itself of peculiar rights of transit. General JACKSON sent out an agent, ten years later, to Nicaragua, upon a similar errand. The Treaty with New-Granada, in 1847, negotiated under the instructions of the actual President, accepted the same principle. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which the Senate of 1850 approved almost without dissent, was to the same purpose. There is nothing in the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty conflicting with it. The first attempt, therefore, to gain an exclusive footing is this of Mr. MORSE. It exacts a substantial surrender of sovereignty over a belt crossing the soil of an independent Republic. It places the cession under American jurisdiction; gives authority to our Consuls, who, by law, are no more than commercial agents, to declare martial law, call the people to arms, and introduce American troops at pleasure. It renders the Railroad a highway controlled exclusively by the United States; releases it from the terms of the charter whereby all nations are to be charged alike; and enables the American Government to discriminate in favor of its own subjects.

In all these features it is open to violent objection, in which, of course, two at least of the great European powers will unite, on the ground that they are no longer treated by New-Granada on the footing of the most favored nations. Admitting that the advantages thus sought for would inure to the benefit of our entire people, and not merely to that of the Panama Railroad Company, setting up for it a petty empire upon the model of the East India Company, we should nevertheless apprehend the worst ultimate consequences from thus depriving a reluctant and indignant people of a possession so extravagantly valued. We have already had occasion to remark upon the excessive appraisement at which the Isthmus States hold their transit facilities. New-Granada is as thoroughly affected with the foible as its neighbors; and to cure it upon the Morse plan will cost us a severe struggle, in which our antagonist will not lack for powerful assistance. A more temperate course will be vastly more efficacious.

THE BEET ROOT SUGAR WAR—A TREATY OF PEACE PROPOSED.—All great controversies are finally adjusted upon the basis of compromise. We know the constitutional horror with which our neighbor the *Tribune* regards all such adjustments, and in cases of trifling consequence, such as the stability of the federal Union, or a question of civil war, we should hardly venture to suggest such a method of settlement. But the Beet Root Sugar controversy is a different matter altogether;—and we propose a cessation of hostilities on the basis of compromise. We propose to meet the *Tribune* half-way, by confessing our error and expecting a similar acknowledgment on its part.

The *Tribune* asserted that Beet Root Sugar in France now flourishes without legal protection. We denied it and stated, *per contra*, that it is protected by very heavy duties against both Colonial and Foreign Cane Sugar. The *Tribune* rejoined that the home tax on Beet sugar is quite equal to the duty on Colonial Cane Sugar;—and that there is, therefore, no protection in the case.

As to the Colonial Sugar, the *Tribune* is right and we were wrong. As to the *foreign* Sugar our first assertion is true,—that the Beet-Root Sugar is protected against competition with it by duties which amount to prohibition. *Fifteen-sixteenths* of the Cane Sugar of the tropics are excluded from France by a high differential duty—made up: 1. Of a high duty on the raw material, which alone can enter;—2. Of one-third of loss incurred by the throwing off of refuse in the process of refining; and 3. Of freights, insurance and commission. This is very substantial and thorough protection:—and without it the Beet-Root Sugar culture in France could not be maintained a single year.

If the *Tribune* accedes to our proposition, and [illegible] upon the radical question, whether Beet-Root Sugar is, or is not, protected against foreign competition, the halcyon days of peace will be restored, and we shall again place it on the footing of the most-favored nations. If it obstinately refuses, we shall have no alternative but to retract our own acknowledgment, and let the contest rage. Let it choose wisely and with due regard to the interests involved.

The War between Spain and Mexico.

Among the items of news received by the last European steamer, is one to the effect that the Court of Madrid had demanded a guarantee from France and England of Spain's continuance in possession of the Island of Cuba, in the event of hostilities with Mexico. In plain English, the Ministers of Queen ISABELLA have asked for permission to pitch into the Mexican Republic to their hearts' content, while the latter is debarred from retaliating, under penalty of the displeasure of LOUIS NAPOLEON and Lord PALMERSTON! On the other hand, the Comonfort Administration, in anticipation of a Spanish invasion, have endeavored, through Mr. FORSYTH, to precipitate the execution of treaties with the United States, by which our Government would have been chiseled out of a score of millions of dollars, without which Mexico cannot carry on a war. Sonora and Lower California are, in fact, upon the point of being thrust into our possession, as an equivalent, with greater eagerness than was shown to defend Texas during the first period of the rule of SANTA ANA. Both Spain and Mexico are resolved to fight; but, weakened, impoverished, degenerated, destitute of national pride and even of the most ordinary impulses, either is willing to uncover its nakedness to the world, and to display the shameful spectacle of malice without power, ambition without strength or energy, and willingness to profit by the political necessities of other nations, although unable to render an equivalent for their assistance.

Nevertheless, the war between the mother country and its *quondam* colony will doubtless go on. The South Western boundary of the United States will be extended by the acquisition of the important provinces of Sonora, Lower California, and, if we choose to take them, of one or two more of the Northern governments of Mexico. The sinews most needed will thus be supplied, and hatred of SANTA ANA and Spain will take the place of a healthier public spirit, and inspire the army of the republic with sufficient courage and animation to repulse their invaders. The Spanish steamers and troops which (under, as it is said, General CONCHA,) will soon appear beneath the towers of Vera Cruz, may carry the fortress of St. Ulloa; but their triumph will end there, and the final result of the expedition must be inglorious. It cannot be supposed that the thousands of restless minds which compose the filibustering, Young American surface of our society, will remain inactive, when such a vent for their surplus energies shall have once been opened; and the Mexican army will, beyond a doubt, be reinforced by hordes of *dilettanti* warriors, whom no neutrality laws can efficiently restrain, and by whose adventurous and aggressive daring, that ultimate character may be given to the war which causes Spain already to fear the loss of Cuba.

After Spain shall have begun hostilities, by her own free act, it will be with an ill grace that she can ask within a twelvemonth, for the interference of other powers to cover up the consequences of her defeat. When Mexico, aided by whatever allies she may acquire, shall have driven the invaders off her soil, from every surrounding sea, it will not be in the hour of her triumph and when on the eve of carrying the arms of the Republic into Cuba, that remonstrances from England and France can with decency be offered, or are likely to be accepted. Flushed with success, aroused to a galvanic display of ardor, which may bear a semblance to real patriotism, the Mexican people will be more united by the impulses and collateral issues growing out of the coming war, than they have ever been before. If indigenous belligerent feelings appear insufficient, hot blood will be infused from the North into the councils of the nation, which will control the course of events, and turn them into the channel which is considered most desirable to this country.

It appears to be the settled determination of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration to acquire possession of Cuba peacefully and by purchase. The *animus* of the nation is in favor of its annexation, and the expenditure of a large sum of money to attain the desired result will not be grudged. The war between Spain and Mexico, however, may give a turn to things which one year ago was deemed impossible. The absurd, unjust and cowardly demand which the Spanish Government have made upon England and France, to protect it in the possession of Cuba, will not be forgotten either in Mexico or here. It is understood that both the Palmerston Ministry and LOUIS NAPOLEON have rejected it. They have done wisely; but its influence will not end with that rejection.

The Governorship of Utah.

It begins to be understood that one of the important duties which may complicate the position of the new Administration, will be the appointment of a Governor of Utah, in place of BRIGHAM YOUNG, whose term of office expired long ago, but who has managed, as the news just received from California shows, to retain a *quasi* politico-hierarchical power, of a most infamous character, in Salt Lake City, up to the present hour. We may venture to say that, although the subject has excited less apprehension and attention than it deserves, it will prove sufficiently vexatious, and call for nearly as great an amount of discretion and firmness as any that will come under the consideration of the Government.

The experience of Col. STEPTOE, and of the military authorities generally in Utah, has proved that no individual can attempt to wield Executive power in that Territory, without trouble of the gravest nature between the fanatical majority at Salt Lake City and the authorities of the United States. BRIGHAM YOUNG, in whose person have been so long united the dignity of temporary head of the Utah Commonwealth, and of Priest, Prophet, and Spiritual Chieftain of the Mormon sect, was named Governor by President FILLMORE, in September, 1852, and the power he has exercised has been nearly despotic. He is the first individual in the history of our Confederacy who has occupied high official station, without holding himself responsible either to the Administration at Washington or to a local Legislature, for the *disposition of the funds committed to his charge.* The considerable amounts which have been, from time to time, appropriated by Congress for the support of the Territorial Government of Utah, and other purposes, have been disbursed by him, until lately, as he saw fit, without rendering any account of them whatever. The laws he has promulgated have, in many cases, been in direct opposition to the previous customs of the country, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States. He pretends that the power he exercises does not derive from the General Government, but is bestowed upon him from on high, as the autocratic High Priest of the Mormons, whose ruler he has a right to be, in spite of the world.

Although bigamy is an offense against the laws of every State in the Union, the Mormon Elders have established a polygamic kingdom, in derogation of Christian usages, and shameful subversion of morality, and YOUNG has openly and repeatedly declared that he will maintain it, if necessary, by force of arms. The recent judicial action upon the subject fell at once to the ground, as a dead letter, for want of material power to sustain it. In fact, the gauntlet of defiance has been frequently, at no long intervals, deliberately and purposely thrown down before the people of the United States and their President, and it has been virtually asserted that the Mormons shall not constitute a State of the Union, but an independent temporal as well as spiritual kingdom. At a time when YOUNG anticipated his removal from office, he addressed the people of the Territory as follows:

"I am and will be the Governor of this Territory, and no power can hinder it, until the Lord Almighty says, 'BRIGHAM, you need not be Governor any longer,' and then I am willing to yield to another." * * * * "Every man that comes to impose upon this people, no matter by whom he is sent, or who they are that are sent, they lay the axe at the root of the tree to kill themselves; they had better be careful how they come here lest I should bend my little finger."

The evident meaning of this, and of like threatening language, which has been used by this outlawed desperado, is, that whoever shall attempt to diminish the essentials of his dominion, will be lynched by the people, at his instigation. All accounts bear witness that there is a point, beyond which, if Government officers shall go, they will, probably, be resisted with violence. The eighty thousand population of the "promised land" have beguiled themselves into believing that, in their distant isolation, they may, with impunity, disregard the authority of the United States, and that their Buddhist-Mahommedan tenets and practices will secure the protection of the Supreme Being to their rebellion.

The Mormons are as active, enterprising people, and are all the more closely to be watched on that account. When they shall have established themselves in the most desirable parts of the Territory of Utah, they will be masters of a region extending from the thirty-seventh to the fortieth degree of north latitude, and from the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada to the summits of the Rocky Mountains—a domain more extensive than California, and as healthy and well adapted to the physical development of the human race as any in the world. The importance of the question, therefore, whether they are to be permitted to grow in strength, under new Mahomets, until they are able to wage a war of independence against this country, or whether a wise, discreet, national and patriotic Governor shall be chosen, who will seek to neutralize present evils by promoting Christian immigration, and purge out, with wise caution, the crime, immorality and treason that now exist, cannot be exaggerated. The temporal dominion of the head of the Mormon church, whether his power be used directly or indirectly, should be brought to a speedy test, by the appointment of a civil Governor, who will correct past abuses, and faithfully execute the laws of the United States. If necessary, he should be backed by a sufficient military force to make his authority respected, and to prevent any fatal outbreak from fanatical audacity. By prompt action, the vast Territory of Utah may be rescued from worse than anarchy, a better class of population may be attracted to its fertile fields, and a source of annoyance for years to come, if not bloodshed, may be averted.

AN EPOCH IN OUR MUNICIPAL HISTORY.—At midnight, last night, from four to five hundred laborers, and nearly as many horses and carts commenced the herculean task of cleaning the streets of the eleven lower Wards of this City! We understand that the contractor has promised that before the close of the week the thoroughfares in the district under his control shall be in as good order as the most ardent Reformer could desire, so that no excuse whatever may remain to the Common Council for not confirming the contracts which the Mayor and the Recorder have sanctioned.

The Common Council meet again this day week. The same endeavor will then be made to pigeon-hole the whole matter, which was so successful last year under the Board which went out on the 31st of December. The result was that the City was swindled out of nearly $500,000. A like fraud must not be permitted in another instance; but if the contractors do their duty they should be sustained by the community. We hear of several dodges which are in preparation by the City Inspectors and by a few members of the Common Council to embarrass their movements, and force them to throw back the expenditure of money into Mr. EDLING's hands; but we shall be prepared to expose them as they develop, and hold up to the reprobation of all good citizens the individuals who would thus interfere with the health and welfare of the metropolis.

A PROFITABLE CONTRACT.—It has been estimated that the rich deposits of mud in our streets, richer by far than any ever left by the overflowing of the Nile in Egyptian corn-fields, would sell for money enough to pay the cost of street-sweeping for a whole year. It is just the season when the farmers most need manure, and if Mr. REYNOLDS has an eye to his own interests, he will remove the dirt before it dries up and blows away, or a drenching rain in April washes it off into the river. Our streets now look like a neglected barn-yard in early Spring.

Shad—O!

If, as the poet says, "Coming events cast their shadows before," it is no shadowy assumption that shad will be plentiful and therefore cheap during the season that is now commencing. At least the shad-fishers say that this event is foreshadowed.

☞ The number of vessels in this port on Saturday was 675, including 27 steamers, 121 ships, 91 barks, 120 brigs, and 316 schooners.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The wonderful RAVELS are once more the reigning attraction here, and by their excellent performances attract crowded houses to this beautiful establishment. To-night the superb spectacle pantomime of "Blanche, or the Rival Fairies" will be produced, followed by the ballet of the "Equestrian," and the tight-rope performance of Hercules, Young America, and others. All the artists of the double troupe are engaged in these performances.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This is announced as the last week of Miss HERON's present engagement. To-night she will appear as *Medea.* To-morrow she makes her appearance in a new part—as Bianca in MILMAN's play of "Fazio."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—This well-conducted and beautiful establishment is in the enjoyment of a decided run of prosperity, and merits it, for much enterprise and good taste has been displayed of late by the fair manageress. To-night the popular play of "Dreams of Delusion," followed by the charming burletta of the "Elves"—a piece which should be seen by every one. It is replete with good acting, good scenery and good costumes.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Few artists have met with more decided success than the pair of Elephants Victoria and Albert, who now occupy the boards of Mr. MARSHALL's Theatre. The grand Spectacle in which they appear is announced for repetition during the present week, after which the Elephants will carry their trunks to some other favored region. A new Spectacle is in preparation.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., recommences his engagement here to-night. The comedy of the "Honeymoon" will be presented on the occasion, with Mr. WALLACK and Mr. BURTON in the principal parts. A new farce will also be played, called "The Spice of the House, the Revolt of the Boarders."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The successful and excellent drama of "Double-Faced People" has made a decided hit, and will be played here every night this week. In the afternoon a variety of dramatic and miscellaneous entertainments.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Life in Brooklyn," "The Magic Barrel," and "The Swiss Cottage" are announced for to-night.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The "Old Folks' Concert," with "Young America," and "Scenes of Ole Virginny," and Minstrelsy are announced for to-night.

Ole Bull.

This eminent violinist's Concert is announced for to-morrow night at Dodworth's Saloon. Miss GELLIE, Signor GIANNONI, Signor GASPARONI, Mr. MORGAN and Mr. TIMM will assist.

Masonic Concert.

A Grand Concert in aid of the Masonic Relief Fund is in active preparation, and will take place at an early date. It will be a particularly attractive entertainment.

Personal.

Judge KANE, in a recent letter, says of his son: "His characteristic with us was his sensitivity to conscientious impulse. It was this which carried him the second time to the Polar Sea, and had God spared him, would have made him return there again, for he believed, as none but the true-hearted can believe anything, that some of FRANKLIN's party were still alive, and that it was the mission of his life to rescue them. He had a child-like fondness for the affections of home; but this, and zeal for science, and ambition of fame, and all else that could connect itself with motive, was subordinated to his one great conviction of duty."

An unfortunate gentleman, one Dr. GRAHAM, has ventured to address the people of the town of Dallas, Texas, on the subject of "Human Reformation," but having had occasion to allude to the "blasphemous profanity and drunkenness" of the early settlers of that delightful locality, he raised a hornet's nest. The citizens immediately got together, and signed and published a card, in which everybody is invited to point "the finger of scorn" at the unhappy Doctor, and he is held up to the indignation of a virtuous community. The Doctor, probably, won't lecture in Dallas again.

Dr. SAMUEL ADLER, a distinguished Rabbi, arrived here by the *Arago*, to take charge of the Synagogue in Twelfth street, lately rendered vacant by the death of Dr. MERZBACHER. Dr. ADLER was warmly received on Saturday by a large assemblage of our Jewish citizens, and was escorted to the residence of Mr. MAY, in West Thirteenth-street. The Doctor, in 1848, distinguished himself by his advocacy of Jewish Emancipation.

The young gentleman who is said to be personating Mr. GEORGE SNODGRASS, of Burdell celebrity, in Cienfuegos, Cuba, is a Yankee lad of pleasant address, who plays the banjo, passes himself off as "Young Snodgrass," and rehearses the incidents of the Burdell murder in doggerel, to the tune of "Jordan."

GRACE GREENWOOD writes that she is not the GRACE who quarreled with a Virginia Theatre manager the other day, and, what is more, she does not understand the use of cow hides or bowie knives, has no theatrical aspirations, and is slightly indignant at the fiching of her *nom de plume* by an actress.

The will of Dr. KANE has been recorded in Philadelphia. He bequeaths $5,000 to his brother Robert, and the remainder to the rest of his family under such limitations as his father shall deem advisable.

M. GAULDREE-BOILLEAU, late Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, leaves in the next steamer for Europe, having been named by his Government to Calcutta.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE was in Boston on Friday, partially recovered from his late sickness. He was one of the victims of the National Hotel malady, and looks pale and weak.

Speaker BANKS returned home on Monday. A highly eulogistic letter to him, closing with an invitation to a public dinner, is being signed by the Boston merchants.

EDWARD EVERETT has addressed a letter to prominent citizens of Albany, in acknowledgment of the polite attentions he received.

Impertinence of a Railroad Conductor.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 28, 1857.

Allow me to occupy a line or two in your widely-read paper for the benefit of the car-riding public. This afternoon, between 1 and 2 o'clock, I stopped a Third avenue car—No. 48—and was about getting in when I saw that it was over-filled, leaving me the alternative of displacing some of the occupants—a thing which a lady is always reluctant to do, or of standing during the passage. I immediately said to the conductor, before the car was in actual motion again, "I see there is no room; will you please let me out?" He allowed the car to proceed long enough to give him time to reply in an exceedingly rough and insolent manner: "You'd no business to get in then! What did you stop the car for? I've got something better to do than stop for you!"—and then rang the bell. I was compelled to listen to his insolence, as I was afraid to jump from the platform. You will perceive that I do not complain of such a consecrated abuse as over-crowding cars and omnibuses, or even of the obvious injustice of expecting a lady on the sidewalk to count the numbers in a rapidly-moving vehicle through a cloud of dust; I only wish to call your attention to the offensive and insolent manner of the person in the conductor's post, for the sake of such ladies as accident may compel to ride in a Third-avenue car unattended.

A LADY READER.

☞ The general tone of our advices from the country is in favor of productive crops of the leading kinds of grain. The wheat crop is unusually promising, and the anticipation is that the next harvest will be most satisfactory in its main results.

Appointments by the President.

JOHN MORRIS, Postmaster at Baltimore, Md., in place of JACOB G. DAVIES, whose commission expires 1st April, 1857.

NATHANIEL A. BALCH, Postmaster at Kalamazoo, Mich., in place of WILLIAM H. DENTON, whose commission expired 29th March, 1857.

JOHN E. HUNT, Postmaster at Toledo, Ohio, reappointed.

DANIEL STEPHENS, Postmaster at Elmira, N. Y., reappointed.

CORNELIUS O'FLYNN, Postmaster of Detroit, Mich., in place of T. F. BRODHEAD, whose commission expires 4th April, 1857.

Important Decision.

The Hartford *Times* says that Judge STORRS, of the Supreme Court, has given it as his opinion that any person otherwise qualified, who can read in the English or any other language, can be admitted as a voter. This will admit a number of Germans who were rejected last year because they could not read in English.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

State Department—Gen. Cass—No Probability [of the] Speedy Admission of Kansas as a [illegible] with New-Granada—[illegible] Treaty—Our Relations [with Mexico]—Lower California and Sonora [to be] Annexed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 29, 1857.

[illegible] there has been a rumor for a day or [two] that the health of Mr. CASS has been impaired by the [illegible] of the last fortnight, I can neither find a warrant for it in his appearance nor from his [illegible] at times, feel jaded, and appear [illegible] will be no immediate respite from arduous labor at the State Department, but he [illegible] he never was better, whatever [illegible] to the contrary.

[illegible] of Mr. CASS, since his acceptance [illegible] the unrivalled populari[ty] [illegible] has retired from office, [illegible] in spite of the [illegible] PIERCE and DAVIDSON flattered him, [illegible] in our national history.

[illegible] question is, for the moment, disposed of [by the] appointment of Mr. WALKER. The prevail[ing] [illegible] is, that a long interval must elapse before [Kansas is] admitted as a State at all, and that when [illegible] it will be with a constitution [illegible] Slavery. If the September Convention submit a [illegible] constitution to the people, it will be rejected by the majority of the inhabitants of the Territory [beyond] all peradventure. If the Convention applies [to] Congress directly, without a popular vote, to come in as a Slave State, it is conceded that the demand will be rejected by the votes of Northern Democratic members of the House of Representatives. Moreover, the laws of population, which have invariably gov[erned] the Federal Government in admitting States, [illegible] to be departed from, whatever effort [illegible] to accomplish it by Southern extre[mists]. Meanwhile, the sagacity of Mr. WALKER will have ample scope for its exercise, and hopes are high [illegible] the results of his mission.

The attention of General CASS will be occupied to[illegible] by the affairs of New-Granada. The newly-[arrived] Minister will then lay before the Secretary of State the views of the Bogota Government in relation to the demands of the United States, and it will after[wards] be easier to form a conjecture what the issue of [illegible] of the last year is likely to be. The [illegible] Mr. MARCY had intrusted to Mr. [illegible] before the New Granadian Executive, are known to have been rejected. They are said to [have] been drawn up with little sagacity, to relate en[tirely] to the local affairs of Panama, and to be worded [illegible] to the pride of a free people. [illegible] the important questions of tonnage duties and taxes on mails, which, although the law relative to the same has never been enforced, constituted [illegible] in contravention with treaty stipulations, which the United States may, at any moment, find it [illegible] to resist. A properly-devised commercial [treaty] for a given period, is the only true remedy for [illegible] with New-Granada, and it could be [illegible] all the proper guarantees that [illegible] for the transient population of [illegible] of Panama.

[illegible] in Washington in relation to the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty. It will be accepted, be[yond] a doubt, with the Senate's amendments. This [is] the opinion of Mr. BUCHANAN and of Mr. CASS, and it is confirmed by the confident anticipation of Lord [illegible] matters absorb more attention, and [illegible] considered next to settled, that, without [illegible] such share as the Forsyth arrange[ment], Sonora and Lower California will come into [illegible] months shall have expired. [illegible] cannot well be pushed in any [illegible] of past difficulties and [illegible] the obligation—at least so [illegible] on our side. Mexico needs territorial concentration as much as we covet expansion. She must have the money which we can [illegible] while the possession of the California pen[insula] [illegible] Sonora will be invaluable to us, both [illegible] and a national point of view. The [illegible] of Mexico show how deplorably [illegible] has been prostrated in that unhappy Re[public] by the revolutions that have succeeded each [other] there so rapidly. In the year 1860 the amount [of silver] coined in the city of Mexico was $24,708,000. [It] averages, at present, less than $3,000,000! Outside [Anglo]-Saxon pressure is needed—though it should [come] in a welcome and not a hostile shape—to pre[serve] the country from falling into utter anarchy.

(FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER)

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 28.

The President has reappointed as Receiver of Public Moneys, JOHN S. MANCH at Huntsville, and JAMES W. WARREN at Tuscaloosa, Ala.; WILLIAM T. [illegible] at Champagnole, and CHARLES B. MITCHELL at Washington, Ark.; JOSEPH L. DICKSON has been appointed Receiver at Fayetteville, Ark., vice DE WITT C. [illegible], whose Commission soon expires.

The following persons have been re-appointed Re[gisters] of Land Offices:—JAMES WARE, at Huntsville; THOMAS O. GLASSCOCK, at Montgomery; and MONROE [illegible], at Tuscaloosa, Ala.; WILLIAM P. OWEN at [illegible], and OLIVER BASHAM at Clarksville, Ark. [illegible] F. JOHNSTON has been appointed [illegible] at Washington, Ark., vice BENJAMIN P. [illegible], whose Commission soon expires; and LEROY [illegible] at Fayetteville, Ark., vice LEE C. [illegible], whose Commission soon expires.

The following appointments were made to-day:

[illegible] JACKSON, Collector at Vienna, Maryland.

[illegible], Collector at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

[illegible] TAYLOR, Surveyor at Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

[illegible], Collector at Perth Amboy.

[illegible], Register of the Land Office at Hudson, Wisconsin, vice HERRICK, removed.

The following Postmasters have been reappointed: JACOB CARTER, at Concord, N. H., and REUBEN S. [illegible], at Jackson, Michigan.

[illegible] case before the Naval Court of In[quiry] is being concluded, having occupied seventeen days. That of [illegible] WARE, Jr., late Master in the Navy, will be taken up on Monday.

The New-York Marshalship—Comptroller Whittlesey—The California Appointments—Foreign Appointments—Mr. Walker and the Governorship of Kansas, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 28, 1857.

[illegible] of your zealous New-York patriots, who aspired to the Marshal's bâton, wasted a good deal of [illegible], and squandered a good many dollars very un[profitably], while the newspapers got into a fever of [excitement] over probabilities, and weighed the chan[ces] of favorite candidates in their respective scales; [illegible] whole thing was settled many a day before the public announcement. When the illustrious RYN[DERS] presented his papers—that is the official word—to the President, Mr. BUCHANAN, with much enthu[siasm] of manner, assured him, that he would take charge of them himself, and that it was his intention to confer the office, even without recommendations, and in defiance of any opposition that might be made. Such an exclusive mark of partiality was eminently flattering to the Captain, who made one of his fash[ionable] bows, and had the satisfaction of enjoying both a practical and profitable joke at the expense of his competitors. He calls this "backing your friends," and has come to have a high appreciation of Mr. BUCHANAN's sagacity and stamina.

Old Mr. WHITTLESEY dies hard, and with harness on his back. He has left an official memento for his successor, Mr. MEDILL, concerning the books voted by Congress with a qualification, in the last hours of Congress, that will exercise his mind somewhat be[fore] the $128,000 gets out of the Treasury. Mr. CUL[LOM], the Clerk of the House, drew for $50,000 on ac[count] of this small appropriation, but the Comptrol[ler] turned the key on the requisition, and wrote the Secretary of the Treasury his reasons. First, he traces the history of the appropriation, beginning with a resolution to indemnify for purchases; in its rejection by the Senate, and ultimately the present [illegible] adopted by the Committee on Confer[ence], whereby the books were *designed* to be placed in a public library, in the District of each Member en[titled] [illegible]. He requires to know when the books were bought, from whom, and for how [much], with the receipts of the parties selling; [illegible] purchased, he shuts down [illegible] Mr. CULLOM to whistle the Dead [March] [illegible] time. And [illegible] will hold on [illegible] a little [illegible] of some [illegible] who have [illegible] Clerk's office, some of whom have also a finger in the printing and other profitable pickings. Some way will be found to get the money out of the Treasury, but it will hardly be before Father WHITTLESEY has surrendered the seals.

Those who supposed California to be put off with a mere mission to a Governor who had done the State some service in the way of signing discredited bonds, have found themselves mistaken. Hon. Mr. DENVER has succeeded Mr. MANYPENNY—what a comfortable name that is—as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Dr. GWIN says, this is only the beginning of the end—that California has been slighted heretofore, but her postponed day of justice came with his return to the Senate. Meantime, Mr. BRODERICK shakes the dust of the White House from his shoes, and protests with the delicacy of his political school, that no sole-leather of his shall be expended in that doubtful neighborhood again. GWIN has never been able to understand, of course, how the California appointments all came out of the wheel with his private mark. He attributes it to a caprice of fortune, though his colleague has an idea that fortune hath both her eyes open and saw every prize.

It is pretty well settled that the numerous friends of Gov. AIKEN, numbering indeed the eminent men of both parties, North and South, are not to be gratified with his appointment to a foreign mission. This point, like many others, was determined long before Mr. BUCHANAN left Wheatland, although encouragement was visibly held out. When it was found inconvenient to bring Mr. PICKENS into the Administration, according to a programme pretty well concluded at one time, it was thought expedient to tender him an offer, which he was known to have declined at the hands of Gen. PIERCE. He has come here to look over the ground, and is quite willing to relieve Mr. DALLAS, who is not inclined to die without a sign. These foreign appointments will be adjourned for a month or two, with the intention, if practicable, of making one job of them, and thus shutting the clamorous tongues that now demand consideration and employment.

If any doubt existed heretofore as to the acceptance of ROBERT J. WALKER, it may be dismissed now, for he has formally given in his adhesion as Governor of Kansas. This decision was expected from the begining by those familiar with the facts, though an attempt was made to throw dust in the eyes of the public by intimating doubts and difficulties. There is a decided belief here that he does not contemplate a permanent connection with the Territory, but goes on a special mission to inaugurate a new era, and to establish a policy more consistent with its peace and happiness. Having attained that object, he will withdraw, leaving the executive responsibility in the hands of Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, who accompanies him as Secretary of the Treasury. There is a willingness among all moderate and fair-minded men to take the assurances recently given in the TIMES, as an earnest of Mr. WALKER's purposes in Kansas. No doubt the author of them was sincere in his desire to disarm the prejudice that might be excited against the appointment, and to give the new Governor the benefit of a favorable impression with that large portion of the population of Kansas upon whom this intelligence must fall, with a disheartening effect.

But when your correspondent assumes that Mr. WALKER's efforts will be directed to the admission of Kansas as a Free State, he cannot speak upon the record of his antecedents, and surely not upon the authority of his own declarations—because such an admission would at once disarm the ability to attain the confessed object. Mr. WALKER cannot if he would, and he would not if he could, ignore the policy of which he has been one of the most earnest and consistent champions, and, allowing to him every inclination towards an impartial administration, he will hardly divest himself at this day of sentiments and convictions which he took occasion to promulgate, with so much emphasis, just preceding the Presidential election. He is a Union man, in the sense of disconnection with the insane crusade of the Nullifiers—but he is a Southern man in all his ideas of policy, and in all his relations to party. But let us, as the TIMES properly proposes, judge him by his acts, and not by the suggestions, prejudices or partialities of other men. Then we shall judge him most fairly.

Kansas is now entirely in the hands of the South, so far as the Federal power is exercised through officials. The Governor, the Secretary, the Judiciary, the Surveyor-General and the whole staff are southern. They must necessarily, through the very agency of this power, wield a large if not a potential influence in shaping the destiny of that Territory, and most especially in deciding the complexion of the State Constitution, which is projected three months hence. We shall see with how much of magnanimity, generosity and justice this authority will be exercised, and whether it shall be employed in the future as it has been in the past to subdue honest men who were heretical enough to reject Slavery as one of the best of human blessings, and who refused to bow down and worship the black idol which its champions erected on free soil.

All the remonstrances that came here, with solemn visage, from Baltimore, failed to change the President's purpose. He heard the protests, he shook hands with the protestants, and finally he issued an edict to commission the men originally indicated. They were all of the king's friends, were near to the king's heart, and have received the king's seals. Being of the elect, like your redoubtable RYNDERS, they may claim more than common respect from loyal subjects. OBSERVER.

Railroad Accidents.

ACCIDENT ON THE DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.

CLINTON, Saturday, March 28.

Yesterday afternoon JOSEPH ANDERSON, candidate for the Assembly last November, and JAMES HELMS were run over and horribly mutilated by the passenger train of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, at the junction of that road with the Central road. They were standing on the track counting the coal cars attached to the train passing on the other road, and did not hear the approach of the passenger train. Neither is expected to recover.

ANOTHER SERIOUS BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 28.

A gravel train, with a load of laborers for LaSalle going southward on Thursday, after crossing the bridge, was precipitated twenty-five feet below, in consequence of the embankment [illegible] which had been undermined by the late [illegible]. Four [of] the laborers were killed [illegible] wounded.

Troops from Florida for New-York.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Key West dates to the 25th inst.

The *Isabel* has on board two companies of artillery, under command of Major ARNOLD, from Fort Myers, bound to New-York.

Reduction of the Circulation of the Illinois Banks.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 28.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* states that nearly a million of the circulation of the stock banks of Illinois has been returned to the Auditor of that State, cancelled since the last report to the Legislature. This reduces the circulation of the banks of the State to about five and a half millions, issued on a stock basis of upwards of six and a half millions.

The Steamer North America Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, March 28.

The steamer *North America* sailed from here at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

From St. Louis.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION.—LARGE FIRE AT LIBERTY, MO.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 28.

The explosion, yesterday, at ALDRICH'S store, was caused by the accidental discharge of a pistol into a cannister of powder. Three persons were killed instantly, one severely injured, and several slightly hurt. The stock in both stores was entirely destroyed. The loss is probably upward of $50,000.

There was a large fire a week ago at Liberty, Mo., which destroyed property to the amount of $50,000.

The Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 29.

The steamship *Europa* arrived here at 7½ o'clock this morning. Her mails for the south were dispatched in the night train, due in New-York about 5 A. M. on Monday.

Fire at Jacksonport, Arkansas.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 28.

A dispatch from Memphis, yesterday, states that the town of Jacksonport, Ark., has been nearly destroyed by fire. The entire business portion of the town was consumed. The amount of the loss is not stated.

Southern Steamers.

THE SOUTHERNER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 28.

The United States Mail steamship *Southerner*, arrived here from New-York at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE FLORIDA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, March 28.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida*, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 29.

WILLIAM KELLY, the proprietor of a disreputable den, in Shippen-street, was killed last night, by LAWRENCE RILEY, in consequence of RILEY's wife living with KELLY. RILEY's parents live in Twenty-seventh-street, New-York.

FROM ALBANY.

Business Before the Court of Appeals—Obstructions in the Hudson—The Underground Railroad—An Explanation.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 28.

The Court of Appeals is again in Session here, but I believe with little likelihood of doing up any very important cases. There are one or two more of those little Trust suits still on the Calendar, but I suppose they will be left at the lower end until the Court has passed upon the points and argument made in the pioneer suit. It has really become a matter of public necessity that no more Trust suits shall reach the Court of Appeals, for half a dozen such as the one argued last January would occupy the entire attention of the Court right through time square into eternity—no matter how long Gabriel may postpone his bugle blast.

It is beginning to be believed that the fears of the interruption of river navigation, caused by the formation of bars during the late freshet, were premature, if not entirely groundless. The largest boats are now running through without grounding, and, in all probability it will eventually be determined that the channel has been changed, but not filled up. This being the case, there will be no pressing necessity for the legislative appropriations to remove the obstructions.

A traveler came to this place on Monday, *via* the Southern line of the Underground Railroad. He halted for a brief period, and then continued his journey northward, and will probably extend his journey into, if not through, *Canada*. He *was in* the vestibule of the Capitol, for an hour or two, and received many congratulations from the gentlemen there congregated. Evidently the person—I believe TANEY yet permits us to call them persons—felt quite at ease, and unsuspicious that there was any disposed to put him on the back track. I am credibly informed that the U. R. R. has done a large and prosperous business in the transportation of chattels during the past Winter, and that the tide of emigration from the South is likely to be increased rather than diminished. The prospect of a sickly season at the South, and the prevalence of yellow fever, are, it is suggested, the ruling causes for this exodus. The chattels have first a natural repugnance to dying, and secondly such a high regard for the property of "massa" that they cannot jeopardize it by remaining in a country where the spread of "pestiferous disease" is not more effectually guarded against.

Mentioning railroads, you have noticed probably a statement that Gov. KING had declined the courtesy of a free pass over a railroad. In doing so he acted without any expectation that the tender or declination would ever be known except to the officers of the company. Either at the time, or shortly after, the note was received from Gov. KING, I happened to be in the office of the company. In a conversation with the President, he mentioned the course of Governor KING as in marked contrast with that of certain gentlemen occupying official positions at Harrisburg, Penn., who, desiring to have a pleasure trip to this State, had modestly requested from the Hudson River Road "passes for themselves and ladies." I requested permission to publish Gov. KING's letter, which was granted, providing the Governor would give his assent. This the Governor was not inclined to do—replying that he had no desire to see his name in print oftener than it was, and especially no desire to have public attention called to a mere private act of duty, in which the public had no interest. There it would probably have ended but that I happened to mention it, in a circle embracing an indefatigable gentleman of the press, who made use of it, upon which to turn a pleasant paragraph. Having thus become public, certain papers, whose capital stock in trade is a supposed capacity to annoy, have commented on the circumstance as if Gov. KING had sought the notoriety of a refutation for refusing a free ticket. Having the letter still in my possession, and with the foregoing explanation, I take the responsibility of publishing it entire.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

Samuel Sloane, Esq., President of the Hudson River Railroad Company:

DEAR SIR: A day or two after my entrance into office, you were good enough to inclose to me a free ticket for the Hudson River Railroad. Upon reflection, and having made no use of the ticket, I deem it proper that I should return it to you, with the single remark that, while I appreciate this act of favor on the part of the Railroad Company, I do not feel at liberty to avail myself of it.

With great respect, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. KING.

If more would entitle themselves to the credit which may justly be awarded to Gov. KING, for this refusal to avail himself of a doubtful perquisite of the office he holds, the exchequer of some of our railroad companies would be materially benefited. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, March 28.

REMONSTRANCES.

Against amending the law of 1814, relative to Trinity Church.

Against the incorporation of the Steam Towing and Wrecking Association.

Against discriminating tolls.

Mr. KELLY reported favorably on the bill providing for the closing of the affairs of Safety Fund Banks, whose charters have expired.

Mr. MADDEN reported favorably on the Assembly bill regulating the use of slips and piers on the East River.

Mr. C. P. SMITH reported favorably on the Assembly bill to incorporate the Pacific Dock Company.

Mr. SPENCER presented, by consent, the memorial signed by thirteen Democratic members from New-York, in the Assembly, remonstrating against the passage of the New-York Charter bill, on the ground of unfair treatment of the minority in the House by the majority, and for the reason that they could not be heard before the Committee of the Assembly, being denied a hearing by the majority.

A warm and exciting debate ensued.

Several Senators, on the part of the majority, denounced the memorial as a breach of privilege between the two Houses.

The memorial was finally laid upon the table.

Mr. KELLY moved to take the Charter bill from the Committee of the Whole, and refer it to the Committee on Cities and Villages, of which Mr. BROOKS is the Chairman.

Mr. UPHAM warmly espoused this course.

Mr. BROOKS spoke upon the course pursued by the Senate as unusual and unfair in taking the bill from the regular Committee during his absence from the Senate, and referring it to the Committee of the Whole.

After a hard struggle the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Cities and Villages was carried by ayes, 14; nays, 11.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, March 28.

A motion of Mr. LEAVENWORTH to create a Grinding Committee of nine was laid over.

The bill to authorize the sale of the State arsenals in New-York and Albany, and to provide for the purchase of the New-York Arsenal property by the City, and for the appropriation of the proceeds of such sale was considered in Committee of the Whole, and after various amendments, progress was reported.

In the House, Mr. POMEROY moved to recommit the bill to the Standing Committee to report complete.

The various amendments defeated in Committee of the Whole were offered again in the House.

The amendment offered by J. J. REILLY, to appropriate $12,000 for the purchase of the Arsenal in New-York was defeated.

The motion to recommit was carried.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be my agents, this is to certify that I have neither depôt nor agent in America, for the sale of my Sub-glass or crown-glass for optical instruments. Soleshurne, Switz. THEO. DAGUET.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PEOPLE WILL [illegible] JOHN W. OLIVER, [illegible] PRINTER, No. 43 Ann-st. [illegible] satisfaction to those who avail themselves of his unsurpassed facilities for

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING.

This is because he attends to customers in person, employs none but the best workmen, and has secured all the new styles of types and borders, with the most approved steam machinery.

The Counting Room is on the first floor, a novelty in the printing business, and a great accommodation to business men.

THOSE CARDS AT $2 50 A 1,000

are still the order of the day, and are attracting hundreds of new customers. We have no idea of raising the price.

OUR BILL HEADS AND CIRCULARS

on heavy flat, cap and superfine letter papers, will compare with any done in the country. We confidently invite comparison. No pains spared to excel, and the universal testimony of those who have tried them, afford some evidence of success.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

will find something novel and attractive, besides the new brilliant PICTORIAL SHOW BILLS. Come and see what we have to offer.

JOHN W. OLIVER, Steam Job Printer, No. 43 Ann-st., fifth door east of Nassau.

SAWS.

HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLAStering trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

INDUCEMENTS TO THE PURCHASE OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—Contemplating a change in the firm on the 1st of May, with a view to the same, we are desirous of reducing our extensive stock of first quality ready-made garments, and shall, therefore, reduce our prices for the time being so as to present extra inducements to purchasers. The assortment, comprising Raglan overcoats, dress and business frocks, pantaloons and vests, in the latest style, of woolen and linen fabrics, having been manufactured expressly for our Spring and Summer sales.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., No. 231 Broadway, third door above Astor-House.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S REGULATORS ESTABLISH a new principle in medicine and a new era in purgatives. The great objection to all the old pills are overcome by RADWAY'S REGULATORS. Two of the Regulators are sufficient for an ordinary dose. They make the most fretful, nervous, weak and feeble feel cheerful, good and happy. They leave the bowels and other organs regular, and insure a good appetite to all. All who take them pronounce them the best and only perfect Pills in use. They correct all irregularities.

R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

Fine, beautiful, jet-black, or brown,
Or tresses, curling and golden,
Is the certain result, without chance or doubt,
Of the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON.

LYON'S KATHAIRON RECEIVES THE MOST unbounded commendation from all who use it. No person desiring beautiful hair should be without it. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., NO. 63 LIBERTY-st., New-York, proprietors of Lyon's Kathairon, &c., and manufacturers of perfumery of all kinds, invite the attention of the trade to their varied and extensive stock of new and desirable goods, which they offer at very low prices. Our catalogue for 1857 is now ready.

A CURE FOR HEN-PECKED HUSBANDS.

BY JULIA CAREY [illegible].

Some wives "the breeches wear" by force,
And rule their timid spouses;
From hence come actions for divorce,
And separate beds and houses.
But these to cure, I've got a plan,
And, that you may detect 'em,
I'll tell you of a hen-pecked man,
And here's the man that pecked him!

There is one cure—one only way
To keep her fond—respectful;
Let him be always kind and gay,
And ne'er of dress neglectful.
For she must have a flinty breast,
Beyond love's power of waking,
Who could abuse a husband dressed
In a suit of SMITHS' OWN MAKING!

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

ISAAC PECK & SON, FLUSHING, L. I.,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES WHO propose building on the shores of the East River, or in the vicinity of New-York, to their extensive assortment of all kinds of Lumber and other materials.

Their location on the water enables them to deliver carpenter or mason materials to any point that may be required, and at the lowest market prices. Also, connected with their yard is a

PLANING AND MOULDING MILL,

where every variety of work can be done at the shortest notice.

Persons contemplating to build, will find it to their advantage to examine their stock before purchasing.

Communication to Flushing several times a day, per steamboat and railroad, from Fulton Market slip.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, Secured with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK.

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Proprietors.

A COMPARISON

Of our stock with any other in the market will prove that we have the largest assortment and that our prices are, at least, twenty per cent the cheapest. See the list in the dry goods' column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

"COSTAR'S" GENUINE RAT, ROACH, BEDBUG & CO. EXTERMINATOR.

Principal Depot No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

THE ONLY PERFECT PEN IN THE WORLD IS PRINCE'S IMPROVED PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN, patented Jan. 23 and Dec. 25, 1855. Durable, beautiful and useful—the labor-saving Pen. With the many portable styles on hand, we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard Rubber Goods sold at the depôt, No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!

BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES HAVE IMprovements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC.

MADE FROM GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Does not act as a Purgative.

50 cents per bottle, by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER & Co., No. 101 Wall-st., N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL, ELEGANT, DISTINGUE.

Our decorated Tea Sets, 56 pieces, at $14 50—usual price $21. One hundred of them were sold last week. Fifty sets only remain.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICH & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER's patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—232 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. 23 Nassau, one door below Cedar-st., will give their personal attention as usual during the season to the sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at the residence of families removing or breaking up housekeeping. They have a spacious salesroom where they will hold regular sales to accomodate those who wish to avail themselves of this medium of disposal.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

NEW SPRING RAGLANS, CLOTH AND CASSImere Frock Coats, Pants and vests. Also, a general stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, for men and boys' wear. Adapted to Southern and Western or City trade. Great inducements offered to cash and short time buyers.

H. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Courtlandt-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the Piano Rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of Pianos and Melodeons will be sold during this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

LOW'S [illegible]

AT THE [illegible] of the name of [illegible] a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.

Low's Soaps can be obtained, genuine, of

FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

REDUCING STOCK.

ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES

Can now be bought at full [illegible]

[illegible]

CORNELIUS & [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, cor. 21st-st.

N. B.—Old Chandeliers Taken in Exchange.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

CURTAINS.

LACE AND MUSLIN, FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES FROM $2 TO $20.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES, FROM 50 CENTS UPWARDS.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

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MARRIED.

BOURNE—JOHNSON.—In this City, on Thursday, March 26, by Rev. Dr. McClure, Rev. THEODORE BOURNE, of Bloomingview, S. I., to Miss EMELINE, daughter of J. K. Johnson, of this City.

REDMAN—SPADER.—In this City, on Thursday, March 26, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., WILLIAM H. REDMAN to MARIA LOUISA SPADER, daughter of John D. Spader, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

GIBBONS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 29, MARY, daughter of Charles and Anna C. Gibbons, aged 13 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place to-day, (Monday,) from the residence of her parents, No. 136 West 15th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 29, of consumption, JULIUS C. TAYLOR, only son of David B. and Jane A. Taylor, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of his father's family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, Buckland's Hotel, No. 434 Broadway, at 3½ o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, without further notice.

O'BRIEN.—In this City, on Sunday, March 29, of consumption, MARTIN O'BRIEN, son of the late Daniel O'Brien and Julia Hucket, aged 15 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from No. 192 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., without further notice.

WEYSELLS.—In this City, on Sunday, March 29, of congestion of the brain, ALBERT A., son of John C. and Sarah E. Weysells, aged 15 months and 3 days.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 31, at their residence, No. 150 West 17th st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Saturday, March 28, GEORGE W., son of William and Elizabeth Robinson, aged 6 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 90 West 32d-st.

SHELDON.—In this City, on Saturday, March 28, FRANK LORENZO, son of Preston and Cornelia Sheldon, aged 8 months.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 87 Pike-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SHEPARD.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 29, AMELIA H., infant child of the late Lorenzo B. Shepard, aged 2 months.

The funeral will take place from No. 14 East 24th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

STEERS.—On Saturday afternoon, March 28, of erysipelas, ANN, relict of the late Henry Steers, Sr., in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, James R. Steers, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, March 29, of scarlet fever, ELLA JANE, daughter of John and Mary L. White, aged 5 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Bedford-av., 3 doors north of Park-av.

SEYMOUR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 28, of scarlet fever, ELIZABETH FORMAN, daughter of C. B., John and Elizabeth Seymour, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 103 Warren-st.

LODER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 28, LEWIS B. LODER, Jr., infant son of Lewis B. and Catharine A. Loder, aged 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his residence of his parents, No. 69 Pacific-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., South Brooklyn, without further invitation.

EDWARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 29, Mrs. REBECCA EDWARDS, relict of Col. William Edwards, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral services will be at the house of her son-in-law, Henry Rowland, No. 65 Willow-st., on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

NEWHAM.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Sunday, March 29, WM. S. NEWHAM, in the 50th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Huron-st., near Franklin. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Covenant Lodge, No. 25, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully requested to attend. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

BURDGE.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Wednesday, March 25, Mrs. SUSAN BURDGE, relict of Uriah Burdge, deceased, in the 73d year of her age.

BARKER.—At Tuckahoe, N. Y., on Saturday, March 28, of consumption, ELIZABETH A., wife of Isaac Barker, and daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Burch, in the 31st year of her age.

PLUME.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, March 2, GEO. W. PLUME, son of the late Col. John J. Plume, of Newark, N. J.

CUDLIPP.—The lady who died suddenly on board the Jersey City ferry boat March 9, has been identified as the wife of Mr. David Cudlipp, of New-York, and mother of Mr. Henry T. Lee, of Jersey City.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of Mr. David Cudlipp are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his deceased wife at 4 o'clock this afternoon, from the residence of her son, Henry T. Lee, No. 128 Green-st., Jersey City, without further invitation.

MATRIMONIAL.

A HANDSOME YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN his twenty-fourth year,
Whose character the closest scrutiny will bear,
With black hair and eyes, agreeable and kind,
A wife to his liking would much like to find.
He is up in the world, just five feet, six inches high,
And for old age, has a competency laid by.
If CLARA is sprightly, active and kind,
And an excellent husband wishes to find,
Will address R. R., at the Post-Office in Broadway,
She will meet with an answer without delay.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—IF MESSRS. KRIORITY, ROLLINS & AHLBORN, who some years since carried on business as merchants in the City of New-York, or if any of the partners of the said firm will communicate their present address to Mr. SAMPSON SAMUEL, of No. 28 New Broad-st., London, Solicitor, they will hear of something to their advantage.

IF JOHN OR JAMES BUTLER, OF CAPpoquin Parish, County Waterford, Ireland, will call on GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Superintendent of Out-door Poor, Rotunda Park, he will be informed respecting his sister, Caroline Butler.

TO "L. E. L."—ANY TIME THIS WEEK OR next, at 10. F. F. W. S.

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES.—EMERY, HOUGHTON & CO.'S, HUNT, WEBSTER & CO.'S Patents.—For family and manufacturing purposes.—The subscriber, in calling attention of the public to these improvements, feels fully warranted in asserting, without qualification, that for simplicity of construction, rapidity of movement and thoroughness of execution, they are unequaled, and that all they require is to be seen and tried to be appreciated. He would simply ask those wishing to purchase for family use or manufacturing purposes, to call and examine the merits of these machines. Swazey's folder for binding cloth and leather, attached to the manufacturing machines if desired. Sales and exhibition rooms No. 333 Broadway, corner Worth-st. H. G. K. CALEF.

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VIVIA; OR, THE SECRET OF POWER.

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

Author of "Lost Heiress," "Deserted Wife," "Missing Bride," "India," "Wife's Victory," "[illegible]," "Discarded Daughter," "Curse of Clifton," &c.

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XVIII.	The Poor Student.		
XIX.	The Girl Artist.		
XX.	The Spirit of the Chair.		

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BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" and "Village Maiden," by Foster; "[illegible]" and "Mother, watch the Little Feet," by Augusta Browne; "I wish somebody'd come," by J. R. Thomas; "[illegible] never tell" and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Croskeen Lawn," by Hubbard, sung by the Buckleys. Any of the above sent by mail for 25 cents each. All of the songs from Verdi's "La Traviata." Price 25 cents each. Thalberg's "Home Pasquale," 60 cents. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

VIEW OF NEWPORT, R. I.—Mr. J. P. NEWELL respectfully announces to the public that he is now in this City for the purpose of furnishing copies of the "View of Newport," to those persons who may desire them. Orders for the same, left at the office of [illegible] Hotel, will be promptly attended to, where Mr. NEWELL may be seen during the evening. Price of copies in colors, $5; plain copies, $3.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TO THE I. O. OF O. F.—THE LODGES MEETing in St. Luke's Building, (cor. Grove & Hudson sts.,) notify their members that their meetings will be held in future in their New Rooms in the Bleecker Building, corner of Morton and Bleecker-sts., commencing with Greenwich, on MONDAY NIGHT, March 30th, Tompkins on TUESDAY, Meridian on WEDNESDAY, Grove on THURSDAY, and Chelsea on FRIDAY. [illegible] on Morton-st. Members of the order generally, with their families and friends, are invited to attend on Monday Evening at 8 o'clock, when the rooms will be thrown open. By order of the Lodges.

MECHANICS' AND WORKINGMEN'S CENTRAL REPUBLICAN UNION will hold a public meeting at their headquarters, No. 267 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, 31st inst., at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Messrs. CROW and DE CAMP. Music by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club. Workingmen, irrespective of party, are invited to attend.

ROBERT B. MONTGOMERY, President.

ANDREW MURRAY, Secretary.

A public free reading-room open every evening.

HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE MEMBERS OF the above society are informed that the last rehearsal of the SEVEN SLEEPERS prior to its public performance next Monday evening, will take place THIS EVENING at Dodworth's Academy. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. By order. J. H. AIKMAN, Secty.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of this Association will be held in the University Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7½ o'clock.

EDWIN C. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

LECTURES.

O. U. A.—THE ORATION INTENDED TO BE delivered before the Order of United Americans, by Hon. E. W. ANDREWS, on the 22d of February last, owing to the unsuitableness of the Crystal Palace on that occasion, will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 31. Dodworth's Band and vocal music have been engaged for the occasion. In order to pay the necessary expenses only, the price of tickets has been fixed at ten cents each, and can be obtained at the following places:

W. W. OSBORNE, No. 273 Grand-st.
JOSEPH C. HULSE, No. 47 Chatham-st.
T. MAYO BARTLETT, No. 61 Carmine-st.
C. E. GILDERSLEEVE, No. 11 William-st.
H. S. BANCKER, Chancery Rooms.

By order of the Chancery Committee.

A. H. KEECH, W. W. OSBORNE,
J. B. VOORHIS, G. H. RAYMOND,
FRED. C. WAGNER, T. MAYO BARTLETT,
J. H. HULSE, C. E. GILDERSLEEVE.

CAPT. DE RIVIERS' SECOND LECTURE.—In compliance with the unanimous request of the audience at the last lecture, and by the urgent desire of many others, Capt. DE RIVIERS will give two more lectures on the War in the Crimea, at Hope Chapel, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS next, March 30 and April 1, when a more detailed and circumstantial account of the terrible conflicts will be given. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at APPLETON'S Bookstore, and at the door. Lecture to commence at [illegible] o'clock.

ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.—DR. BURLEIGH gives his closing lecture on recent electrical discoveries at the Metropolitan Academy, No. [illegible] 6th-av., New-York, MONDAY EVENING, March 30 instant, with new experiments still more interesting and startling than any before given.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—PROF. A. [illegible] FOWLER will lecture each evening this week at the Hall of the Hygeio-Medical School, No. 15 Laight-st. Examinations after the lectures. Admittance [illegible] cents.

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BEWARE OF GAMMON.

Look out for counterfeits,
Vile and detestable;
Rats are not killed
By a spurious comestible.
And though powder's corrosive
Will kill you and I,
Bugs won't take a dose if
Your utmost you try.
Go to LYON, if troubled
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If you once have been humbled,
Don't be a fool twice.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.—The depot of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, for the certain and instant destruction of Insects and Vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENing, in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and [illegible], a black Newfoundland Dog, answering to the name of "Bronte."

The above reward will be paid for the return of the dog to its owner. F. S. TALMADGE, No. 25 West 21st-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—MARBLE MANTELS.—The building public are respectfully invited to call at the ware-room of the undersigned, and examine his Marble Mantels before purchasing elsewhere, as he will sell his present stock below cost, in order to facilitate other arrangements in view.

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W. L. MARCY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Washington, Aug. 8, 1856.

Mr. Vasquez to Col. Fitzpatrick.

ASUNCION, Nov. 8.

[illegible]

NICHOLAS VASQUEZ.

Mr. Fitzpatrick to Mr. Vasquez.

ASUNCION, Nov. 10.

[illegible]

RICHARD FITZPATRICK.

Mr. Vasquez to Mr. Marcy.

[illegible]

The Late Murder in Washington.

The trial of DODDRIDGE C. LEE for the murder of [illegible] Hume is progressing in Washington. As a full history of the transaction has not previously been published, we deem it proper to give it as developed in the testimony, which we find in the *Union*.

[illegible] ... Hume struck Lee ... Immediately afterwards witness heard the report of a pistol. Hume exclaimed, "Oh! my God, I am a dead man!" and at the same time fell forward. He lived perhaps ten minutes after he was shot.

[illegible]

A letter from Liberia of the 14th of January contains intelligence of the outbreak at Cape Palmas. Dr. McGill left for Cape Palmas owing to hostilities breaking out between the Colonists and the Cape Palmas and Graway natives; he thought he might be serviceable in bringing about a settlement of the difficulties and establish peace again. The natives had been routed and all their towns burnt; they had also sent in begging that hostilities be suspended and matters adjusted; so there is every probability of a settlement of matters. The loss on the side of the Colonists in property was considerable; 40 buildings were burnt by the natives; one colonist was killed.

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKETS.....Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 28, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request, and are firm at $7 62½ @$7 68 for Pearls, and $7 62½@$7 68¾ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs. The Inspection Warehouse contained, to-day, 640 bbls. Pearls, and 368 bbls. Pots; together, 1,008 bbls.

COFFEE—The demand lacks animation; prices are rather heavy. Java, 15c.@16c.; Laguayra, 12c.@13¼c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@12c.; and St. Domingo, 11c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in pretty active demand at about previous quotations. Middling Uplands, 14c.@14½c.; do. Gulf, 14¼c.@14⅝c.; and other kinds, proportionate prices, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour seems less active, and prices show less regularity and less buoyancy. Sales have been reported of about 8,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

[illegible]

Canadian is very moderately inquired for, at drooping rates. Superfine to extra is worth only $6@$7 50 ℔ bbl; 300 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern is in fair demand, but is heavy in value. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,600 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 20@$7 90 and $8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, yet steady, at $3 40@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17 50@$17 50 in puncheons.

FRUIT—The market remains quiet, the limited supplies and high claims of owners checking operations. Sales were made by auction to-day of about 1,400 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2 50@$3 70; and 1,789 boxes do. Oranges at $2 50@$3 50 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is somewhat brisker, but is decidedly cheaper. Sales have been reported of about 21,000 bushels, including very ordinary Western red, (club,) at $1 35; with fair ordinary Southern red and mixed, at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Rye is salable and firm, at 85c.@90c. ℔ bushel; 4,000 bushels were disposed of within the range. Barley is worth $1 55@$1 62½, in lots, ℔ bushel, being scarce and in demand. Barley Malt is still rare and needed at from $1 70@$1 80 ℔ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for and are heavy, at 54c.@56c. for Western; 53c.@55c. for State; 51c.@52c. for Jersey and 46c.@51c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn continues in good demand at full prices. We have heard of sales of about 67,000 bushels, at 63c.@75c. for old Western mixed, in store; 66c.@68c. for mixed Southern; 66c.@73c. for new and old yellow; and 67c.@73c. for new and old white, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 310 bales River purchased at 75c.@95c. for large and small lots ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in fair demand at former quotations. Stock, in first hands to-day, 48,858, against 40,184 same date last year.

HOPS—Are less abundant, and are in request at 6c.@12½c. for ordinary to choice, ℔ ℔.

IRON—We heard of sales of 125 tons Scotch Pig at $34@$35, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Remains as last noticed.

LEATHER—Sole is in good supply and fair demand at steady prices. Mr. HUNT reports the week's movements, thus:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	52,000	3,840
Sales during the week, sides	50,000	3,900
Stock at the close of the week, sides	60,000	7,400
Stock same time last year, sides	5,400	1,000

MOLASSES—The demand is increasing, and prices are firm and buoyant. New-Orleans, 75c.@78c.; Porto Rico, 57c.@68c.; Cuba Muscovado, 45c.@55c.; and Clayed Cuba, 41c.@45c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are essentially unaltered.

OILS—Linseed is dull and heavy at 84c.@86c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds rule about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales have been reported of about 480 bbls., in lots, at $23 75 for old Mess; $23 90@$23 50 for new Mess; and $19 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8¾c.@9c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are in good demand, and are steady at 11c.@11¼c. for Hams, and 9c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is salable and firm, at 10½c.@12c. ℔ ℔. Lard is in good request at, however, somewhat easier prices. The transactions since our last reach about 1,300 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c.@14½c. here, and 14¾c. deliverable by the end of April, ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair demand, at rising rates. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls. at $16 75@$17 50 for new Prime; $12 75@$14 for Country Mess; $16@$16 25 for repacked Western Mess and $17@$17 25 for extra Chicago do. ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is worth $24@$26 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $18@$24 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 15c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State and 28c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in very light supply and good request, at 13c.@14c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—170 tcs. ordinary to choice were sold at $4 12½@$5 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have not varied much. The sales reported since our last reach about 1,245 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 9⅝c.@10⅝c.; with 700 boxes Havana at from 9¾c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was a brisk and successful one. Nearly all the Teas offered were purchased at very full prices for the leading kinds. The Overland China Mail, of Jan. 15, furnishes us with the following comparative statement of the annual exports of Teas from China to the United States:

[illegible]

Statement of the Exports of Teas from all Ports in China to the United States, from July 1, 1856, to Jan. 15, 1857.

	July 1, 1856, to Jan. 15, 1857.	Same time previous season.	Same time season before.
Young Hyson	lbs. 7,071,919	10,155,554	10,260,920
Hyson	651,144	561,729	670,085
Hyson Skin	205,667	611,776	1,105,614
Twankay	490,311	994,474	1,898,456
Gunpowder	1,125,685	1,492,104	1,614,023
Imperial	986,548	1,305,105	1,398,873
Total Green	lbs. 10,513,459	14,954,680	16,906,910
Congou & Souchong	lbs. 1,176,014	4,280,534	1,534,169
Pouchong	98,400	204,500	1,706
Pekoe & Orange Pekoe	29,600	112,798	
Oolong and Ningyong	4,040,061	6,284,012	3,241,380
Total Black	lbs. 5,345,075	10,881,775	4,877,387
Total Green & Black	15,760,534	[illegible]	21,784,187

TOBACCO—The demand is fair, and prices favor sellers. The advices respecting the growing crops of domestic are decidedly discouraging, especially from parts of Virginia and North Carolina. The plants exposed to frost are nearly all reported lost. Such beds as were protected by a slight covering of hog-hair—which is represented as preventing the "throwing up" of the earth about the plant, and imparting a good deal of warmth to it—are alone mentioned as comparatively free from injury. This sort of intelligence is having its natural effect on both sellers and buyers—making the former reserved in offering their supplies, and the latter willing purchasers, even at advancing rates. The sales here since Tuesday have been: 63 hhds. Kentucky, at 15c.@21c.; 53 cases Seed Leaf at 36c.@40c.; 24 do. Florida, at 15c.@18c.; 60 bales Havana, at 35c., and 40 bales Kentucky Stems, at 3c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—There were 420 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold, mostly at 27¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were about the same. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@5-32d. ℔ ℔; Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 10@11d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 9d. ℔ tc.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl., and heavy goods 17s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports [illegible] quotations. The latest charters have been: A Hamb. brig to Gibraltar with 2,300 bbls. Flour at $1; a bark to Fayal and a market, Wheat 9d., in bulk and ship bags, and Flour 2s.; one from North Side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, $6 ℔ hhd., and $1 25 ℔ box; a brig to North and one to South Side Cuba and back, $6c. an $8; a brig to Havana, Coal, $1 50 ℔ ton; a schr. from Jamaica to New-York, Wood, &c., $2 per ton under and $5 on deck; a bark hence to Aspinwall, Coal, $5 50; a Br. brig, 1,600 bbls. same voyage, $5, and back from Jamaica to New York, $800; a Br. brig, 118 tons, to Aspinwall, $900 out; a brig, 190 tons, hence to Havana and back, $1,700; a schr. to Gonaives and back, $1,400; a brig from Wilmington to Port-au-Prince, $15, and back to New-York, Logwood, &c., $5; one from Wilmington to Gonaives, $10, and back to New-York, Logwood, $4 50; a schr., 110 tons, to Matanzas and back, Fruit, $600; a ship from Savannah to Gottenburg; a bark from Norfolk to Rochelle and back to New-York, and a ... bark to Hull, Eng., on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!!

[illegible] to be opened this morning, and sold at prices really astonishing.

Several thousand yards new Plaid Silks at 4s. Wide and all new goods.

5 pieces full boiled Silks, in all the fashionable colors, in plaids and stripes, at 6s.

200 pieces richest goods imported, cheap, from 8s. to 12s. very desirable.

Ladies call and see the bargains.

No. 81 Catharine-st., 3 doors from Monroe.

OUT. OUT. OUT. OUT.

MOLYNEUX BELL'S LATEST STYLES IN MANTILLAS, BASQUES, &c.

for the week ending April 4, 1857. They may be had every day this week at No. 58 Canal-st., near Broadway.

OUT. OUT. OUT. OUT.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS,

On Monday, March 30, AT COLUMBIAN HALL. LYONS & JONES, No. 281 Grand-st.

N. B.—Ladies will find, also, that our importations of silks and other dress goods, together with a general stock of domestic goods, are not surpassed by any other house in the City.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY NO. 473 BROADWAY,

Will Open their spring Mantillas, On WEDNESDAY, April 1.

On which occasion they flatter themselves they will offer for exposition such an assortment of novelties as an experience of twelve years in the Mantilla Trade would lead their customers to expect.

SILK ROBES.

New flounced silk robes, $18 to $25. Foulard silk robes, $20. At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 73 Canal-st., near Mercer.

NEW DRESS SILKS.

LANE & PORTER, No. 73 Canal-st., near Mercer, Invite the attention of ladies to their stock of NEW SILKS, OPENED THIS MORNING.

PARIS QUALITY SILK ROBE, SPRING STYLE,

FROM AUCTION, PRICE $10

OPENED THIS MORNING, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY. No. 473 Broadway.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS,

On Wednesday, April 1, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, when they will exhibit All the latest novelties of the season.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,

A small invoice Grenadine Three-Flounced Silk Robes, Camelle, $8. By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

60 TO 75 CENTS PER YARD!

Just received from auction, several large invoices RICH SPRING DRESS SILKS, Will be opened Monday, March 30, AT THE ABOVE LOW PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 BROADWAY.

Large Spring importations, consisting of English and French bombazines, Canton and Tamise cloth, Mousseline de Laines, Canton Crapes, black Silks in every style and quality, half mourning Silks, at 5s., 6s., 7s., and 8s. per yard, foulard silks, grenadines, black and half mourning bareges, crape Marets, buskin crapes, a new article, barege robes in every design, grenadine robes, several new textures, for house and travelling dresses, alpacas, ottomans, some great novelties, English, Scotch, and French lawns, 2 cases 1s. per yard, a great bargain, 3 cases challe de laine at 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 4s., English and French calicoes, Scotch ginghams, English crapes, crape and grenadine veils, embroideries, an immense stock of shawls, mantillas, bonnets, &c., &c. The whole being selected with great care, and imported expressly for this house, will be found very desirable. Call before purchasing elsewhere; observe W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

Full assortment for Spring, now ready, ALSO, LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES of every description. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ARCUUM LOCUM, ARQUAM PROBLIS LIGUM PETO.

JAMES A. HEARN HAS NOW OPEN MANTELETS, BASQUES, TRAVELING CLOAKS, MOURNING MANTELETS, CHILDREN'S MANTELETS, IN VARIETY. In taste and in elegance, HIS ASSORTMENT will exceed anything he has before offered. No. 775 Broadway, Above 9th-st.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

Sheetings and Shirtings, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Canton Flannels, White and Colored Woolen Flannels, and every other variety of Domestic Goods, MUCH BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES, and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE CLOTHING, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES, on TUESDAY, MARCH 31, At No. 23 Broadway, by WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

BROCATELS, DAMASKS,

Printed Lastings, Moreens, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Lace Draperies, &c., &c. ALSO, GILT CORNICES and WINDOW SHADES, in great variety. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW DRESS SILKS.

LANE & PORTER will offer for sale this morning: 100 pieces new stripe and plaid chene Silks, 6s. 75 pieces new stripe and plaid chene Silks, 7s. 150 pieces new Bayadere stripe, 8s., 10s., and 12s. Also, small plaids for children's wear. No. 317 (old 73) Canal, near Mercer-st.

SPRING CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

New and desirable assortment, RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES! Ready Monday, March 30. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LINENS. LINENS. LINENS. LINENS.

Richardson's celebrated make. 10 cases at 38c., worth 50c. 10 cases at 50c., worth 62c. At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 461 Broadway.

AT NO. 767 BROADWAY.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE. SILK, GRENADINE, BAREGE, MOUSLIN-DE-CHINE, ORGANDY ROBES will be offered on MONDAY, March 30, at a reduction of previous reduced prices, to close business. A. JAKOBI & CO., No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN ROBES,

In new designs, received by the *Africa*, will be opened on Monday, the 30th. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CORSETS, SKIRTS, AND EMBROIDERIES, In Great Varieties, At MOORE'S, No. 268 Grand-st., one door from Eldridge.

LYONS FOULARD FLOUNCED ROBES, At $12. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner Mercer.

MANTILLAS, TALMAS AND BASQUES.

In every variety of material and beautifully trimmed. ALL THE NEW SPRING STYLES Will be exhibited Monday, March 30. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GASE DE CAMBRAI FLOUNCED ROBES.

A new and magnificent article, received by the *Africa*, will be opened on Monday, the 30th. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.

NEW BAREGE ROBES, plain and figured, $5 to $7. At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 73 Canal-st., near Mercer.

LINEN DAMASKS.

A large assortment at very low prices, at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 461 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

DISPLAY OF MANTILLAS!

ELIAS MOLLESON, For many years with J. Beck & Co., and late Superintendent and Manager of THE CLOAK AND MANTILLA DEPARTMENT of George A. Hearn, has the honor to announce to the ladies of New-York that he will Open on TUESDAY, March 31, 1857, A large and recherche stock of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS, Invented and manufactured by him, to which he would respectfully invite attention. Among these elegant articles of ladies' costume, he begs leave to enumerate the following great variety of styles:

VELVET MANTILLAS,
VELVET MANTILLAS, trimmed with Guipure lace,
VELVET MANTILLAS, crochet fringe,
VELVET MANTILLAS, with Guipure lace and fringe,
VELVET BASQUES,
SILK BASQUES,
COLORED CLOTH BASQUES,
BLACK CLOTH BASQUES,
BLACK AND COLORED SILK MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
DEMI CLOTH CIRCULARS, of great variation,
MANTEAUX DE VOYAGE.

His long experience in this branch of trade induces him to speak with confidence of his ability to supply those who favor him with their custom, with fabrics alike elegant and fashionable in style and quality, at prices that cannot fail to attract attention and approval. A visit is solicited from those ladies who are about to select Mantillas for Spring wear. ELIAS MOLLESON, No. 369 Broadway.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, LACES, THREAD VEILS, &c., &c.

We would call the attention of our customers, and the Ladies generally, to our well selected stock of Guipure, Honiton, and Point Lace Sets and Collars, Point, Valenciennes, Thread and Honiton Laces, Thread, French Lace and Honiton Veils, &c., with every article in Embroidery, received per recent arrivals from Europe. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES, BAREGE ROBES,

From Late Auction Sales, At $5 per Robe, Full Patterns, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

347 BROADWAY.

Strangers visiting New-York, Are invited to the GREAT CLOSING SALE of Dry Goods. They will be well repaid for the time. Perhaps another such an opportunity may not occur for many years to come for buying RICH DRY GOODS At so much less than Market price. Call and examine this collection before leaving town. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.

The greatest bargains ever offered in This City are now to be found at the GREAT CLOSING SALE. The whole stock of Silks SELLING AT NOMINAL PRICES. Ladies wishing bargains in Silks Will do well to call at Once, in order to procure them. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.

GREAT CLOSING SALE. Goods which every family requires, Now offering at the above sale AT 50 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES. Long Cloth Muslins, Irish Linens, Irish sheetings, Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c. These goods are being used in all families. Advantage should be taken by all of this opportunity. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.

Great closing sale. BRILLIANTS! BRILLIANTS! BRILLIANTS! 500 pieces more offered this week Fifty per cent. cheaper than at any other house in the City. As the whole stock must be cleared OUT AT ONCE. Thus: 1,000 yards Brilliants, 12½c., worth 18¾c. 1,000 yards Brilliants, 1s. 0d., worth 2s. 1,000 yards Brilliants, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d. And all other goods in the stock proportionately cheap. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.

ALBONI PLAIDS At the GREAT CLOSING SALE. 1,000 Alboni plaid dresses, $2 75 each, worth $6. Now for sale. Those wishing to secure some of these BEAUTIFUL GOODS MUST CALL EARLY THIS WEEK. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION ANSWERED. One of the most important questions asked by the ladies is where they can buy the CHEAPEST SILKS. The answer is positive—at the Great closing sale, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.

PRINTED CAMBRIC BREAKFAST ROBES, At the GREAT CLOSING SALE. 500 of the above beautiful Robes, at 20s. each, Worth $4 50. For this week— G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

500 PIECES IRISH LINEN,

Slightly damaged, At the GREAT CLOSING SALE. Will be offered for sale this week. 500 pieces Irish linen at 30 cents per yard, Worth 50 cents. 300 pieces Irish linen at 50 cents, Worth 87½ cents. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

The whole stock positively to be sold OFF by the 1st of June. Persons contemplating housekeeping on the 1st of May can have goods bought of us stored until that time, without charge—the bills to be paid at the time of purchase.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

	Our price.	Usual price.
White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75	$5 50
White Toilet Sets	1 50	3 00
White Toilet Sets	2 50	4 50
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	16 00	24 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	3 00
Cut Glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 20	2 25
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 50
Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 50	3 00
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	2 00	4 00
Decorated Toilet Sets, 11 pieces	6 75	10 00
Decorated China Vases, the pair	7 50	12 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	8 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Castors, cut-glass bottles	4 75	7 00
Silver-plated Molasses Pitchers	2 00	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00	30 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 25	10 00
Silver-plated Toast Racks	2 75	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	[illegible]	[illegible]

CUT OUT this list and bring it with you—it will aid you in making your selections. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, Between Houston and Bleecker-sts. Our original and old-established stand.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., have for sale a choice assortment of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, and other CARPETINGS, of the latest styles and at the lowest market rates. A good article of Brussels at 8s. and 9s. per yard.

EXTRA RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.

Newest and most desirable Spring styles, just received from Auction, including BAYADERE, ECOSSAIS, BROCHE, JASPE, &c. Ready Monday, March 30. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS.

SPRING OPENING, Thursday, April 2. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SUPERB FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.

Most elegant display of the Season, Monday, March 30. $25 TO $50 AND $100 PER ROBE. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

STELLA SHAWLS.

A large assortment received by late arrivals will be opened on Monday, the 30th inst. Many of the styles are strictly confined, and cannot be found in other houses. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner Mercer.

STYRIA ROBES.

A beautiful assortment of these Robes at $4 50 each. At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 461 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPERS ARE INFORMED THAT they can find 4-4 long cloths, at 9 cents per yard, 4-4 Wamsutta muslin, the best shirting muslin in the country at 11½ cents, and 12-4 Utica sheeting at 33 cents per yard, and other domestic goods in proportion, at the closing sale No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st. N. B.—All must be gold before the 1st of April next.

DRY GOODS.

BASQUES, BASQUE MUSLINS, LACES, AND BANDS.

BEEKMAN & CO. Will open on Monday, 30th, An extensive assortment of Ladies' and Misses Embroidered Basques, Lace and Swiss Bands, all widths, Embroidered Lace for Basques, Figured Swiss for Basques. Just received per last steamer, at No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,

Have now in stock and offer for inspection, a superior assortment of white goods of every description, viz: Plain and figured Swiss, jaconet, cambric, Nainsook plaid and stripe cambric, jaconet and Swiss brilliantes, Marcellas, Books, &c.

A LARGE LOT OF SILK ROBES

Received from Auction, which will be sold Greatly under the regular price, By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!

JACKSON & BENNER Will open on WEDNESDAY, April 1, for the CITY RETAIL TRADE, A large and unrivaled assortment of rich and beautiful MANTILLAS, BASQUES, TALMAS, WRAPPERS, &c., Of all the different fabrics, AT THE NEW MANTILLA HOUSE, No. 365 Hudson-st., a few doors above Canal. JACKSON & BENNER.

Acknowledged to be the largest and most sumptuously furnished Mantilla house in the City. OPENING DAY, April 1.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES.

LACE BASQUES, EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUES, POINT LACE SETS, HONITON SETS, BREAKFAST SETS, ILLUSION CAPES, confined styles, POINT APPLIQUE SETS, GUIPURE, HONITON, VALENCIENNES AND POINT LACES. 10,000 French, Swiss and Cambric Bands, Now opened at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 461 Broadway.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. Marshall........................Sole lessee
W. R. Blake........................Stage manager

Doors open at 7. Overture at 7½. LAST SIX NIGHTS POSITIVELY of the world-renowned and learned elephants, VICTORIA AND ALBERT. They will appear on MONDAY EVENING, March 30, and during the week, in a GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT, and exhibit their miraculous sagacity in various feats of agility, dances, marches, great ascension, &c., &c., preceded each night by a drama, and concluding with a farce, in which the talent of the EXCELLENT DRAMATIC COMPANY will sustain characters. A DAY PERFORMANCE OF THE ELEPHANTS, &c. On SATURDAY, April 4, to accommodate families, schools, children, &c. Doors open at 2½; to begin at 3 P. M. Evening entertainments commence with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

A. JAKOBI & CO., No. 767 Broadway, will offer on MONDAY, March 30, the balance of their Spring importation, landing ex-steamer *Africa*, with the remainder of their stock of superior Dry Goods, Laces and Embroideries, at reduced prices, previous to closing business. A. JAKOBI & CO., No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

CONTINUATION SALE of reduced embroideries, for two days more, previous to removal to No. 708 Broadway, above 4th-st. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just opened an immense assortment of embroidered collars, sets, bands and handkerchiefs, at unusually low prices. Also, more of those beautiful Valenciennes Laces. Nos. 60 Canal-st. and 47 Howard-st.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received some beautiful silk robes in most desirable styles, at low prices. Also, foulards, foulard robes and India silks. No. 60 Canal-st. and No. 47 Howard-st.

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND YANKEE NOTIONS.—The attention of buyers of the above goods is invited to the stock in store No. 56 Murray-st., up stairs, which is offered at very low prices for cash. C. F. DURANT, Assignee.

MILLINERY.

1857—SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, BUDS, PIQUETS, STRAW and HAIR TISSUES, At low prices, FOR CASH, At No. 318 Broadway, Corner of Pearl-st., HOMER & KETCHUM.

REMOVAL.

E. T. WILDE begs leave to announce his removal from Nos. 30 and 32 John-st., to the new store NO. 251 BROADWAY, Corner of Murray-st., (opposite the City Hall.)

The undersigned opens his new ware-rooms with the most complete stock ever offered to the trade, comprising SILK GOODS, STRAW GOODS, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS, DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES, BONNET FRAMES, &c., &c. To which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited. E. T. WILDE, Importer and Manufacturer.

STRAW BONNETS,

OF THE LATEST STYLES, For Ladies and Misses, Cheap, for cash, at J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

PARIS MILLINERY.

Madame FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received a choice assortment of PARIS SPRING MILLINERY.

AGRICULTURAL.

HOT-BED AND VINERY SASHES.—HOT-bed and Pit Sashes.

Hot-Bed and Green-house Sashes,
The cheapest and most durable in the world,
Being air-tight and water-tight.
Hand Cap Glasses, for melons.
Hand Cap Glasses, for cucumbers.
Hand Cap Glasses, all sizes, for green-houses, &c.
Hand Cap Glasses, for tomatoes.
Heat Radiating Glasses and Sashes.

Manufactured and sold at No. 102 William-st., third floor, and corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, New-York. DOWN & WELLINGTON.

THE AMERICAN FERTILIZING CO.

STEARNS' PATENT.

The above Company having purchased of Professor CHARLES STEARNS, his patent for the highly concentrated particles of the green sand marl, are prepared to furnish the agriculturist the nitrogenized ammoniated and disintegrated fertilizer, which is the most enduring and cheapest fertilizer. The Company import and keep constantly for sale guano and super-phosphate of lime. For particulars apply at the office and warehouse, No. 161 North Moore-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers one of the best fertilizers, as well as the cheapest substitute for manure where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, contains no seeds of weeds, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass-plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 3 barrels, $5; and at $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.—New descriptive catalogues gratis at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, or will be mailed to applicants. 7,700 pounds Chinese Sugar Cane, in quantity, or in parcels of 4,000 seeds, sent, postpaid, for $1 25. Chinese Imperial White Potatoes, the most estimable of all esculents, the only ones for sale of American growth, $5 for 50; $10 for 100. Osier Willows, 3 finest kinds, $6 to $8 for 1,000. Lawton Blackberry, $12 per 100. WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Linnaean Nurseries, Flushing.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE by the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

CAMELLIAS, CAMELLIAS, CAMELLIAS.—A fine collection of Camellias, Azaleas and other choice green-house plants, in fine order, will be sold at extremely low prices, on account of the removal of the subscriber. ROBERT REID, cor. 30th-st. and Broadway.

COLUMBIAN AND PERUVIAN GUANO—Super-Phosphate of Lime for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner Fulton. Packages for the flower-garden may be had gratis.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—SORGHUM SAC. CHARATUM.—In large and small quantities for sale at the Agricultural warehouse and Seed Store of R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLE BULL.

The Great Norwegian Violinist, will give his SECOND GRAND FAREWELL VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, At Dodworth's Saloon, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, Assisted by the following eminent talent: Mlle. VICTORIA GILLES, Soprano. Sig. GRANDONI, Tenor. Sig. GASSABONI, Basso. G. W. MORGAN, Organist. H. C. TIMM, Pianist.

Tickets.................................One dollar.

Doors open at 7—Concert commences at 8. Tickets may be obtained at all the hotels and music stores.

Reserved seats may be secured in advance at the music stores of Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, C. BREUSING, and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS.

No extra charge for reserved seats.

Purchasers of tickets for the last concert will please keep them carefully, as redeemable at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATER.

[illegible]

MONDAY EVENING, March 30,

THE ELVES, OR, THE STATUE BRIDE, produced with new scenery, costumes, properties and mechanical effects.

[illegible]

Previous to which the popular drama of DREAMS OF DELUSION.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

Farewell week of MISS MATILDA HERON. MONDAY, MARCH 30. Last night but five of her performance in New-York. Last night of MEDEA. The Tragedy will be preceded by the delightful comedietta of DELICATE GROUND, in which the parts will be sustained by Mrs. Hoey and Mrs. Reynolds.

The Management begs to announce, in reply to a requisition presented on Friday by many of Miss Heron's admirers and friends, that it would be impossible in the short space which intervenes between the present and the close of her engagement, to produce ROMEO AND JULIET or any other of Shakespeare's plays, in fitting form. ... and in the meantime, in obedience to their wishes and the suggestion of many of the critics of the press, Miss Matilda Heron will appear on Tuesday evening, March 31, in the character of BIANCA, in Milman's play of FAZIO, which will afford the public the opportunity they desire of seeing her in a character with which they are familiar.

BURTON'S NEW THEATER, BROADWAY.

MONDAY—A sterling Comedy and a new Farce. Mr. J. W. WALLACK will appear in his favorite character of Duke Aranza in the Comedy of THE HONEYMOON. Mr. Burton as Jaques, the mock Duke. ... Also, the last new Farce of THE RULES OF THE HOUSE.

On TUESDAY—The successful Comedy of WALL STREET. ... A Shakespearian revival is in preparation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½. Tickets.................................Fifty cents.

MONDAY EVENING, March 30, ... THE WONDERFUL RAVELS. ... BLANCHE, OR THE RIVAL FAIRIES. ... LA BOUQUETIERE. YOUNG ENGLAND AND YOUNG AMERICA.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,

New Hall, No. 585 Broadway. ... GREAT NOVELTY ... THE OLD FOLKS CONCERT ... YOUNG AMERICA. Also, the first time of the real ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINNY. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM.—LITTLE LAVINIA THOMSON, in compliance with the request of Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., ... and gentlemen of Brooklyn, ... will announce her entertainment at the Brooklyn Athenaeum, on MONDAY, the 30th inst. Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, March 30, the new drama, in 3 acts, entitled LIFE IN BROOKLYN. To be followed by the pantomime of the MAGIC BARREL. The whole to conclude with the farce of SWISS COTTAGE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECOND week and exhilarating success of the new Comedy from London, entitled DOUBLE-FACED PEOPLE, a play in 3 acts. Repeated THIS EVENING. ... George Medley and Dick Scrammel, Artists, ... Clarke and T. Hadaway; Buffy, ... THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, ... The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., to be seen without extra charge. Admission 25 cents.

LES LANCIERS QUADRILLES.—THIS LATE fashionable dance, as taught at the Dancing Academies of ALLEN DODWORTH, Esq., and ... also, a full description of all the figures, has just been published at the music store of H. B. DODWORTH, No. 493 Broadway.

THE PALMER MARBLES—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT AT BUCKLEY'S is killing people by hundreds. ... tickets early.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The ... alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PEOPLES' FAVORITE, R. BISHOP BUCKLEY, is on hand every night at Buckley's.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA AT BUCKLEY'S every night.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXPRESSED by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late Ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera Fund, a second one will be given for the same object, on THURSDAY, April 16, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR HORSE, sound and kind, and a top wagon, city made, as good as new; will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to Europe. Inquire of ROBERT VANDERVEER, No. [illegible] Bowery.

FOR SALE—FOUR MULES, OF LARGE SIZE. No. 27 East 2nd-st., near 4th-av.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

[illegible]

HASTMAN & LLOYD, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York. OFFER FOR SALE: CHOICE FAMILY HAMS, ... Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.

MIDDLES—1,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.

PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. ...

HAMS—500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands, Western, in fine ... order.

GLAZED HAMS—200 tierces, ...

SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, ...

LARD—1,500 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime, ...

BEEF—New, 1,500 barrels ...

Extra, 1,500 barrels ... Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked. 500 barrels Relieved Repacked.

MACKEREL, in kits, quarters, halves and barrels; CODFISH, in hogsheads, tierces, boxes and quintals; CHEESE (fine dairy), BUTTER, LARD, PORK, BEEF, &c. EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No. [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A BOY SIXTEEN YEARS OF age, a situation in some wholesale or retail dry goods establishment; he has been in the business one year. Address J. W., Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, TOGETHER OR separately, by a Protestant servant, English cook, and first-class laundress and ironer, the other as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid's duties; both perfectly competent to the duties they undertake; the former would not object to do a little cooking; the latter would do some plain sewing; the former is a good baker. Situations of the above description are very scarce, and the parties are anxious to secure a good home; they have been accustomed to service in good families, and will be recommended. At MANNING'S Agency, No. 19 Thirty-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of experienced servants, English cook, nurse (Protestant), and good plain cook (Protestant), and good plain cook (Protestant), and good plain cook (Protestant). The above will be found a business operator of Protestant and Catholic servants, and will be recommended. Also, a number of good help of all kinds, and a number of good help will call at HEDENSTON'S, 161 Chatham-st., No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn; they have had extensive experience in the City and country. Address as above. City references required. HEDENSTON.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE young man, with good recommendations, as clerk in a store, or as porter, or in any other capacity; he is willing to do any thing; he is a good writer and accountant; he is a good salesman; he is a good porter; he is a good clerk; he is a good man; he is a good boy; he is a good everything. Address J. W., Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF VERY good address and appearance, a situation in a wholesale or retail dry goods or fancy goods store; he is a good salesman; he is a good porter; he is a good clerk; he is a good boy; he is a good everything. Address J. W., Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young man, in a wholesale or retail dry goods or fancy goods store; he is a good salesman; he is a good porter; he is a good clerk; he is a good boy; he is a good everything. Address J. W., Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a family, as chambermaid; has no objection to do a little sewing; would make herself useful in any way; has been accustomed to the duties of a family; is a good sewer; is a good chambermaid; is a good everything. Address J. W., Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S MAID, a situation; she is a good hair dresser. It is recommended that some will apply who have had my business and have proved themselves competent. Call from 9 to 11, at No. 1 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ORGANIST, to officiate in the organ loft of a church in this City. He is a church organist, and will satisfy as to capacity. Address Box 1,[illegible], Times Office.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT BY A young man of good address and of very clear hand. Advertiser is competent to keep books by double entry. Good references. Address, H. N. P., Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH girl, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 104 West 27th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS A GOOD COOK and to work and iron, or chambermaid and to work and iron; is a good hair dresser; very competent; also, a middle aged woman, very competent, as nurse and seamstress; also, a respectable, competent woman, as cook, washer and ironer; also, a respectable, competent woman, as cook. Call at No. 7 Pitt-st., in the back store.

COPYING AND WRITING EXECUTED IN the best manner, at AMERICAN CHIROGRAPHIA, Tribune office.

AN ACCOUNTANT—DESIRES EVENING work. Best references. Address J. JAMES, office.

LADIES IN WANT OF HELP SHOULD APPLY AT THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, No. 18 Bond-st., for Housekeepers, Cooks, Nurses, Waiters, Chambermaids, Seamstresses, Laundresses, Ironers, Dyers, Scourers, Chambermaids, Waiters, Porters, Gardeners, Coachmen, Grooms, Footmen, Boots, Shoes, Knives, Wood, Coal, Ice, Water, Milk, Bread, Meat, Fish, Vegetables, Fruit, Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Gas Fixtures, Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Fifes and Drums, Bugles, Trumpets, Cornets, Trombones, Bassoons, Clarionets

NEW-YORK CITY.

Street Cleaning—Mr. Ebling.

On Saturday a special meeting of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Streets was held in the City Hall, Mr. Ebling being present. After a few introductory questions, on being asked by the Chairman what or whether he had any explanations to give in response to the complaints of the public and the press, Mr. Ebling entered into some explanations which were substantially the history of the acts of the Corporation in reference to street cleaning during the past twelve months. The streets had been almost entirely neglected since the 1st of January, except the removal of ashes, the expense of which would be no less than nearly $60,000. Was unable to say what number of men were employed in March, 1856. They are under the control of Mr. Mott, who sends Mr. Ebling the amount in gross. Upon being requested by the Committee, Mr. Ebling presented an account of the deficiency for 1856. The supply of money ran out in the latter end of July. There is a great deal that goes into the account for street cleaning that is not actually for cleaning, but for pay of attachés or employés of every description. Is aware there is great complaint, and very justly.

After the appropriation had been made, under contract, he did not feel warranted in going to work. Has advertised three times; as soon as the tax-bill passed the Legislature he advertised again. Would not feel authorized to confirm any contract otherwise. Has had counsel's opinion on that subject. This same ordinance was in existence last year; the reason he advertised this year and not last, was that he got tired of the abuse lavished on him while working without means, and was determined to advertise again and let the contractors take the whole risk, especially as the money was appropriated only for contract-work. The men worked from when they knew their pay was safe and certain every two weeks. After that it took say two men to do one man's work. Knows nothing minutely about the number of carts, &c.; the books will show. Thinks the amount received, in 1856, for manure, was about five or six thousand dollars. All the sales are properly entered by Mr. Mott. The amount is falling, and less this year than ever; the reason is, the City has no place for storing it. Formerly it would lie and make itself, now we have to pay eight cents a load for its removal. Was obliged to ship a great deal of it. The Common Council has taken away the dumping ground. The one in Roosevelt-street is taken away; that in Stanton-street remains.

The mode of checking, as to the number of loads per day, was then explained by Mr. Ebling to the committee. One Inspector is a check upon the other, the one being "manure inspector," the other "street inspector," who are sworn every Monday morning. Cannot say there is any abuse in their or any of his departments; it has not come to his knowledge. He then proceeded, on request of the chair, to give the history of the effort to get the warrants signed. He said the Mayor refused to sign the warrants in reply to Mr. Ebling, he told him it had been intimated to him (the Mayor) that "there was something wrong." Mr. Ebling told the Mayor that he had advertised to pay on certain days, and would like to have the warrants. The Mayor said he would give him an answer on Monday. On Monday the Mayor said he had heard that he (Ebling) had illegally charged eight cents per load for removal, and made other complaints, the truth of which witness, at the time, repudiated. The Mayor, however, persisted in his refusal to sign the warrants.

An agreement was ultimately drawn up between the Mayor, the Comptroller, and himself, the contractors being allowed to enter into such contract upon their own responsibility. This agreement was dated March 26. Most of the parties contracting were at his office on Saturday morning. Mr. Reynolds was there with ample securities when Mr. Ebling left, and work will be commenced on Monday, it now remaining with the Common Council whether they will confirm these contracts or not. It was his impression that the streets could not be cleaned for much less than the sum he had always stated. Because he saw no possibility of getting any more money in the beginning of the year, he did not like to run into more debt. Did not want to be egotistical, but was sure his books would bear comparison with those of any department in the City. Receives no assistance from the Police Department, not even such as they might and ought to give in arresting parties committing nuisances by throwing excrements and urine into the street.

Mr. Ebling detailed an instance where a police Judge discharged a woman he had arrested for this very crime. It was of no use. People also quarrel as to whose duty it is to clear off snow, ashes, &c. Mr. Mott understands that matter best. The fines are not adequately imposed and collected. Obstructions are often removed for 24 hours, and then brought back for another 24 hours. The City ordinances in relation to cleaning sidewalks is (in his opinion) an entire nullity. The tedious process of reporting from one official to another defeats it. Has frequently visited the streets once every week in every Ward, though not in every street. The streets are clearer of ashes this Spring than any year before. Where the mud is deepest there are not many ashes. If the ordinance for throwing ashes in the street was enforced by the police it would save $50,000 in the item of street cleaning, or the expense of taking it up and carting it away.

Mr. Ebling proceeded to say that, in the Department of Street Repairing there is an evil, in placing too much gravel upon each repair. The excess has to be removed by his department, adding largely to the expense. As to new buildings, that department belongs to the Street Commissioner to give permission to occupy one-third of the street from the curb, and the width of the premises. The rubbish, &c., goes over the line, bricks, materials, and stuff, which, reduced to dust, requires to be removed by Mr. Ebling's department. Frequently, the tail-board of a cart is allowed to spill or "drop its dust," from motives of kindness to the horse. Mr. Ebling proceeded at some length, until the Chairman signified his desire to adjourn until 1 o'clock on Monday.

Police Intelligence.

STABBING—A YOUNG MAN STABBED.

On Saturday night last four half-drunken ruffians entered the public house No. 29 Ann-street, and without any provocation whatever, began a furious and murderous assault upon a few young men who were sitting quietly in a back room. They broke several chairs, demolished a large mirror, and did other damage to the fixtures. A young man named John Conchlin, residing at No. 39 Worth-street, was set upon by the gang, knocked down, beaten and kicked most brutally, and stabbed in several places. Officers Warner and Williams, of the Second Ward, were called to the place and arrested three of the assailants, who, on being taken to the Station-House, gave their names, ages, and residences as follows:

Peter Larkin, aged 26 years, residence No. 9 St. Peter's-place; Joseph Wallach, aged 28 years, residence No. 343 Hudson-street; John Hurley, aged 24 years, residence No. 1 Church-street. Larkin is employed in the Custom-House, Hurley is a blacksmith, and Wallach a clerk.

The prisoners were yesterday morning taken before Justice Connolly, at the First District Police Court. It being learned from the City Hospital, whither he was taken, that Conchlin's wounds were not of a fatal character, the magistrate determined to hold the parties to answer, and this he did—Larkin and Wallach in the sum of $500 each, and Hurley, who is suspected of being the party who used the knife, in the sum of $1,000. Bail was furnished.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFAIR.

Officer Grey, of the Sixteenth Ward, while patrolling his beat at 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, was attracted by the cry of "Murder." On hastening to the corner of Nineteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, he found a man named Peter Culkin lying on the sidewalk, and two men, who subsequently gave their names as James Dunn and Patrick Gorman, kicking him in the face. Other officers arriving, Dunn and Gorman were taken in custody, and Culkin was lifted from the walk, when it was discovered that he had received a very serious stab in the back, between the shoulders. The attention of the prisoners being called to the circumstance, one of them, Dunn, remarked that he would stab any man that struck him. The wounds of Culkin were dressed, at the Station house, by Dr. Hardenbrook, after which he was conveyed to his residence, No. 601 Hudson street. The prisoners are each but 21 years of age. Dunn is a stone-cutter, and Gorman a machinist. The former asserts that he was first assailed by Culkin. The arrested parties were yesterday morning brought before Justice Flandreau, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who committed them for examination on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Culkin's life is not in danger from the injuries inflicted.

A PRINCE AMONG THE TICKET SWINDLERS.

A gentleman understood to be Prince Michael Hi[illegible]koff, a Russian Prince, just arrived from Europe, in company with one of the Governors of the Empire, fell among some ticket swindlers on Saturday, and, as a matter of course, got swindled. He desired to go to Washington, and, although unable to understand a word of English, was seduced into a passage office on West-street, nearly opposite the Jersey City Ferry, where he received a ticket for Washington, but was made to pay therefor about double the regular charge. Learning soon after that he had been cheated, he very properly determined on redress, and procuring the services of an interpreter, proceeded in search of an officer. Meeting with Captain Bennett of the Central Park Police, the interpreter told him the story.—The Captain took the noble cheated before Mayor Wood, who ordered the Captain to proceed at once with the Prince to the place where the ticket was obtained, and see that justice may be done. The Captain went as directed. The agent expressed himself willing to refund the money, but suddenly, as if changing his mind, made a hasty exit through a rear door into Cortlandt-street. The Captain pursued and captured him, and took him forthwith before Justice Osborne, at the Lower Police Court, where the money was disgorged and was then let off with a reprimand, as Prince Michael did not desire to remain to prosecute. The Prince and his companion left for Washington in the 6 o'clock (Saturday) train.

Fires.

IN TENTH STREET.

At 2 o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in the two-story brick building No. 343 Tenth-street. It originated on the first floor, in the rear, occupied by Samuel Newman, hinge manufacturer, and was not permitted to extend any further. Not much damage was sustained.

IN FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.

At 7½ o'clock Sunday morning a fire broke out in a small shanty in Fifty-first-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, owned and occupied by David Buckley. It originated from the stove-pipe, which passes through the side of the shanty into the street, and was extinguished with a damage of about $50.

IN EIGHTH AVENUE—NARROW ESCAPE.

A fire broke out in the drug store of John H. Leighton, No. 471 Eighth-avenue, at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning. The stock was entirely consumed, and the building, which belongs to Mr. Jacob Rosse was damaged to the extent of about $2,000. Mr. R. is fully insured. The stock of Mr. L. is partially insured. The origin of the fire is not known. Mr. Leighton was asleep in the rear of the store when the fire broke out, and had a very narrow escape with his life. As it was, he was conveyed to his home in an insensible condition.

[Advertisement.]

HAIL THEM TO THE PILLORY!

Schnapps,
Schiedam Schnapps,
Juniper Schnapps,
Aromatic Schnapps,
Medicated Schnapps,
and all other Schnapps, and imitations of Messenger's London Cordial Gin!

UNIVERSAL WARNING!

It is well known that, in Holland, gin of "Geneva" is manufactured of the most superior description. It is equally well known that the peasantry of that country do not indulge in the use of such an expensive luxury. They are forced to use a cheap and nasty distillation of resin, a filthy and camphene-like preparation, nicknamed, by popular disgust, Schnapps—just as a certain kind of death-dealing spirit beverage is christened "blue ruin" in England, and baptised "rot gut" in the United States. But what should we think of the matchless impudence that would attempt to palm off such a murderous article here as pure Holland gin? What are we to think of the effrontery that would foist such a poisonous concoction down the throats of the American people, and openly boast of success in thus insulting the public intelligence, and making a flourishing business for our hospitals and graveyards?

These Schnapps, as they are called, have already been properly characterized by the Board of Ten Governors, out of which an effort was made to obtain an official endorsement, the better to deceive the American public into the use of them. They are imported here at so cheap a rate, and sold at prices so fully up to the mark of pure, unadulterated foreign liquors, that the profit to the Jews engaged in its speculation is enormous. It is this profit that enables them to advertise so constantly, and so expensively, in the hope of expelling from popular use all other and more wholesome beverages, and monopolizing the entire field of this country in the sale of this worthless article. We should not publish these facts, notorious as they are to the well-informed, did not self defense render it a measure of imperative necessity. But we are the importers of a pure and popular beverage, known as Messenger's London Cordial Gin.

We have been inundated with enthusiastic certificates commendatory of its rare quality and excellent properties, from the medical faculty of every State in the Union. We have been cheered by the earnest approval of thousands of customers in our efforts to introduce such a grateful substitute for the adulterations of the age—such a sound and wholesome corrector of vicious waters for travelers—such an invigorating and refreshing, yet gentle stimulant, for invalids—such a pleasant and specific remedy for all maladies arising from the indolent action of the liver and kidneys. And yet it would not be difficult to find fugitives in our midst who, to thrust their worthless impositions into use, employ the most unscrupulous means to assail us and our business. We have submitted to these attacks, so far, in contemptuous silence, but our magnanimity has long been unappreciated, and we are determined, in future, to do ourselves and the public justice.

R. E. Messenger & Co.,
Sole importers of the London Cordial Gin,
No. 56 Fulton-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TRINITY CHURCH—CAN ITS PROPERTY BE LAWFULLY GIVEN TO THE COUNTRY?

I am an inhabitant of the City of New-York, in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and am watching, with no little anxiety, the progress of the "movement" made by Hon. Luther Bradish and others to establish before the Legislature the legal proposition that the property of Trinity Church belongs not to its congregations, but to all the Protestant Episcopalian inhabitants of the City, present and prospective.

Mr. Bradish is a gentleman of legal acuteness, and I, therefore, am not a little surprised to find in an Albany paper a card signed by himself and seven other individuals, assuring the Episcopalians not inhabiting the City, that the aid hitherto extended by Trinity Church to the parishes in the country, will not be diminished—adding most benignantly "there is enough for us all!"

Permit me most respectfully to ask Mr. Bradish and his seven associates where do they find their authority to speak in this matter, for the fifty thousand Episcopalians of the City, or to surrender any legal rights possessed by them or any one of them? If they are legally entitled to the property, now possessed by Trinity Church, and there can be no other possible legal pretence for the Legislature to interfere, they are entitled to the whole of it, without abatement or diminution. What right has Mr. Bradish, or any other individual, however respectable, to surrender or to promise to surrender the legal interest of any individual inhabitant, without his express consent?

Rely upon it, if the present "movement" succeeds, the Vestry to be elected by a vote of all the Episcopalians in the City thus legally interested, will be held to a strict account by those whom they represent. The fund will legally belong to the City, and only to the City; and the first attempt on the part of the Vestry to send a dollar out of the City, will be resisted as a misappropriation and breach of trust, and forthwith restrained by an injunction to be sued out by

A Protestant Episcopalian of the City.
Thursday, March 26, 1857.

[Advertisement.]

From the New-York Dispatch, March 29.

Hallotypes.—If you would see yourself as you are, go to Gurney's gallery, No. 349 Broadway. His new method of taking portraits is at once the most beautiful and sure that the age can boast. It delineates the sitter as he is, adding to the truthfulness of the daguerreotype the softness of outline and fine coloring of the most skillfully-painted miniature, wrought on ivory by the master artist. This delightful process of portraiture is entirely a new one, and its success rivals that of any invention heretofore introduced into the world of art. No one can but be pleased with the effects produced by the Hallotype process, as it gives not only a perfect accuracy of feature and expression, but also a life-like hue and tone, together with a certain grace and ease of style that makes the portraits of the plainest persons appear beautiful. Since the gallery has been opened, the number of visitors thronging its rooms, to see the pictures and secure one for themselves, has daily increased—all expressing themselves delighted, and none going away disappointed.

[Advertisement.]

Bristol's Sarsaparilla lives; its rivals are dying out. Physicians recommend it for scrofula, liver complaint, jaundice, neuralgia, salt rheum, scurvy, boils, tumors, abscesses, dyspepsia, &c., when all else fails. It is exclusively vegetable. So also are Kemp's Worm Pastilles, which are considered by children a treat, not a medicine, and radically and rapidly remove all kinds of intestinal worms. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Boys' and Youths' Clothing.—P. C. Barnum & Co., Nos. 194, 196 and 198 Chatham Square, having given their especial attention to this particular branch of their business, are now prepared to exhibit a larger and better selection of boys' and youths' clothing ever offered to a discriminating public. One of their spacious sales rooms having been exclusively dedicated to the wants of the juveniles, will be found replete with every description of apparel necessary to their wants.

P. C. Barnum & Co.,
Nos. 194, 196 and 198 Chatham Square.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 70c.—all other qualities equally low. Also 6-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

Trees and Plants.—Parsons & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

DR. WESLEY GRINDLE'S
CELEBRATED
MAGIC COMPOUND.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA AND DYSPEPSIA.

Has the greatest sale of any medicine in the world for Pulmonary diseases.

Principal Dépôt, No. 54 White street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Last day but one for joining Goldsmith's cheap writing classes, viz: $2 50 for ten lessons and full success guaranteed. Ladies' classes at 11 and 4 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen day and evening. Private lessons given.

Oliver B. Goldsmith,
No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

And the New Police bill, may possibly do good and may possibly do evil. It may cover up, or it may cure, a host of civil disorders. But, when it comes to presenting an honest remedy for consumption—that most dreaded and most dreadful of all disorders—when it comes to expelling the rheumatism from the flesh and bones—extirpating scrofula from the tainted system—making the palsied whole—curing heart disease and liver complaints,—there is but one thing that can really be depended upon, and that is Anders' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water. Sold at $1 a bottle, by Anders & Fosdick, No. 3 Second avenue, and 503 Broadway; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Neither caustic nor the knife can ever be required in the treatment of wounds, ulcers, tumors, or schirrous swellings, to which Holloway's Ointment has been applied in time. The effect of the Pills on the digestive apparatus is all but miraculous. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—"Life in Brooklyn" at this house, is carrying everything before it. Upwards of 15,000 people have witnessed it during the past week, and many have been unable to gain admittance. To-night it commences its second week. The pantomime of the "Magic Barrel," and the commedietta of the "Swiss Cottage."

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS'S TEMPLE OF ART.

Hallotypes,
Photographs,
Ambrotypes,
Daguerreotypes.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN BISHOP HALL'S GALLERY OF
Hallotypes,
At Fredricks's Temple of Art,
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures for the Spring Trade.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

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LONG ISLAND.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher.

The venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher was announced to lecture last evening, on the subject of Temperance, at the Head-quarters of the Republican Club, corner of Orange and Fulton streets, Brooklyn. A large and highly respectable audience assembled in consequence, who were, however, doomed to disappointment. A letter was read by the Secretary from Rev. H. W. Beecher, stating that the Doctor was so indisposed that his friends thought it inadvisable for him to expose himself to the fatigues of an evening service, at his advanced age of 82 years. But very few persons quitted the room, and the usual proceedings were conducted by the officers of the meeting and by volunteer speakers.

Anniversary of the Temperance Boys.

The Williamsburg Section, No. 3, of the Cadets of Temperance held their fourth anniversary at the Odeon, on Wednesday evening. The house was well filled by an appreciative audience. Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler delivered the closing address. The Section is very popular among the young folks.

There is a bill now before the Assembly providing for the laying of a Railroad track through Division avenue or Broadway as foolishly it has been named of late. A move is making to widen South Seventh-street and to lay the new Railroad into that street. It is a struggle between the South Tenth-street Ferry and the Peck slip people.

The concert of Public School No. 22, of Greenpoint, came off on Thursday evening with considerable success. The girls wanted a piano, and took this method of raising the needful funds.

The Fluid Nuisance.

On Wednesday night last, Mary Moreland, residing with Rev. Dr. Bigelow, in Bushwick, was severely burnt by burning fluid while trimming a lighted lamp. The flame of the lamp set fire to a can of fluid, which exploded. She is not expected to recover.

Suicide.

Thomas Beekman, a varnish maker, residing on North Ninth-street, near Fifth, Brooklyn, E. D., committed suicide Thursday night by taking arsenic. No cause is assigned for the act. He leaves a family.

Kings County Hospital.

During the past week 23 patients were admitted into this Hospital. Two were born, 25 were discharged, and 6 died. Total number remaining, 466.

A New-York Volunteer in an Almshouse.—Stephen Connor, who served with honorable distinction in the New-York Regiment, in Mexico, in Company E, under the command of Capt. Pearson, has, for the past six months, been an inmate of the Kings County Almshouse. He lost his eyesight while serving his country, and is now turned out, like an old horse upon the common, to die. Connor, on Thursday, visited New-York, and while going on board one of the South Ferry boats, yesterday morning, to return to his old quarters, he accidentally fell into the river, and was rescued with difficulty. He was taken to the office of the Superintendents of the Poor, where Superintendent Booth made him as comfortable as possible.

A child 2½ years of age, died yesterday morning at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twelfth-street, Gowanus, while its mother, Mrs. Aiken, was dressing it. The child was supposed to be in excellent health at the time. An inquest will be held today by Coroner Redding.

John W. Layman, indicted for the murder of Cornelius Cannon, and, declared insane, will be taken to the State Lunatic Asylum in Utica to-day.

Montauk Fire Insurance Company is the name of another Insurance Company about going into operation in Brooklyn. This is the second Company started within two weeks. The insurance business must be profitable.

On Saturday morning last, the body of a woman, half decomposed, was found under the stoop of an unoccupied house, on Navy-street, near Fulton-avenue. The body has not been identified.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..March 28.

$8,000 Virginia 6s	91½	1695 Reading R. R.	79
3,000 Missouri State 6s	84	1175 do.....b60	79½
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '70	64½	300 do.....b60	79¾
1,000 Erie R 2d mt bs	95½	200 do.....b60	79½
2,000 Erie R 3d m.b.'83	91	400 do.....s60	79
3,000 Erie R Cn. bs '71	79	500 do.....b60	79
1,000 Hd. Riv. R. 2d m.	87½	100 do.....b60	79¼
3000 Mh. So. & N'g F.B.	78	600 do.	79½
2000 Ill. C. R.R. Bonds	101½	10 Mich. Cent. R. R.	96½
6000 do.	102	125 do.	95½
5000 Ill. Interest	90	100 do.	95½
10 Bk. of Commerce	106½	100 do.....b15	95¾
10 Bk. Com Scrip	104½	10 Little Miami R. R.	12
24 Wms. City Ins. Co.	97	50 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R. s60	73½
8 O. L. and Trust Co.	97	70 do.	73½
20 Canton Company	22	372 do.	73¼
100 do.....b30	23	100 do.....b60	73½
100 do.	22½	100 do.....b60	73½
16 Penn. Coal Co.	96¼	100 do.....b60	74
50 Cumb Coal Co.	23	250 Illinois Cen. R. R.	122½
250 N. Y. Central R. R.	90¾	100 do.	122
200 do.....b4	90¾	250 do.....s60	122
150 do.	90½	150 do.....s30	122
100 do.....s60	90½	250 do.....b60	122
50 do.	90½	310 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	55
200 do.....b60	90½	50 do.....b60	54
50 do.....c	90½	50 Cle. Col. & Cin. R. R.	104
566 Erie Railroad	52½	113 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	102½
100 do.....b60	53½	50 do.....s60	102
1300 do.	53	700 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	73¼
200 do.....b15	53	300 do.	73½
100 Hudson R. R.....b10	28½	200 do.....s10	73½
50 do.	28½	100 do.....b60	73¾
100 Harlem R. R.....b60	14	200 do.....b60	73¾
100 do.	13¾	20 La. Cr. & Mil. R.R.b60	78
200 do.	13¾	50 do.	77½
500 Chi. & R. I. RR	107	50 do.....b60	78
10 Mil. & Miss. RR	78	100 Panama RR.....b60	95¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri State 6s	83½	100 Clev. & Tol. R.....s6	73½
5,000 do.	84	200 do.	73½
5,000 do.....b60	84½	200 do.....b3	73½
2,000 N.J. Cn B 2d m b	90	350 do.....b10	73½
1,000 Hd. Riv R. 2d m	85½	300 do.....b60	73¾
10 Ocean Bank	94	45 C. B. & Quincey R.	100
113 Penn. Coal Co.	96¼	30 La Cr. & Mil. RR	77½
50 Nicaragua Tr't Co.	15	50 do.	77
50 Harlem Railroad	13¾	200 N. Y. Cent. R.....b4	90¾
100 Erie Railroad.....s10	53¼	100 do.	90¾
200 do.	53½	100 do.....b60	90
1700 do.....s3	53½	100 Reading R. R.....b10	79½
200 do.....s3	53½	400 do.....b4	79½
5 Mich. Central R. R.	96½	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.b10	74
5 Gal. & Chic. RR	103	300 do.....s3	74½
10 do.....b10	103	500 do.....b60	74

Monday, March 30—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the week past shows a total Importation of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $4,567,699, against $4,391,687 the week ending 29th March last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $2,284,940, against $1,097,-868 same week last year. The Export of Specie direct from this port, was $38,564, against $156,708 same week in 1856. The Boston steamer took no Specie on Wednesday. The corresponding steamer last March carried out $850,000. The receipts of California gold on Saturday were $1,157,128, against $1,961,272 the same week last year. There was also entered at this port $828,000 in Spanish gold received from Europe by the Liverpool and Havre steamers, in transit for Havana. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $15,461,074, against $15,577,488 at the close of the previous week. The Domestic Exchanges during the week ruled somewhat in favor of Philadelphia and Boston, and as the California receipts did not go into Bank until Saturday, we look for no material change in the Bank average of Specie to be made up this afternoon. The last statement showed $11,291,873.

As we hope to be able in a few days to publish the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the calendar month of March, we omit this morning our usual comparison by weeks with the figures of the previous fiscal year.

The Money Market for the week was favored by a light Specie movement and low rates of Foreign exchange, and the tendency of the market at the close of the week was to further improvement in supply if not in rates. Discounts cheaper, however, only on strictly prime paper, wider differences being made against names not recognized in this class. We quote 8@9 ₩ cent., for prime, 10@14 ₩ cent. for fair or second-grade paper. The leading Stock and Domestic Exchange Brokers command money readily at 7 ₩ cent., subject to the call of the lender. The movement in this way is not at present large, for although there is considerable activity in Stocks, and some evidences within a few days past of an upward movement, the market *has already been so enormously over-sold* by the *Bear* speculators as to render several of the prominent Stocks quite as scarce on the Street as money. As the tendency to reaction *shows itself through orders at the Board to buy,* this party increase their offers to *sell,* particularly on sellers' option, 30 to 60 days, and as this is done *wholly without reference to the value of the property,* or the amount sold on the chances of a fall, and upon the blind assumption that everything must shortly go to rack and ruin—simply because these gentlemen have said it—the ground-work is being rapidly laid for a similar state of things to the first of December last. It was then discovered that the public, though patient and long suffering, and liable for a season to be shaken in, if not driven from, their own estimate of values by the frightful desperation with which they are assailed and oversold, in Wall-street, are, after all, sometimes too strong for this sort of sport to be pushed with safety, to extremes. A similar turn this Spring is not the less probable because half a dozen parties combine to emulate the example of the single quarter of last season, in selling each their five, ten or fifteen millions in contracts or on borrowed stock. The end will be the same if the public again take the field, as appearances now indicate.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday, March 21.	Saturday, March 28.		Saturday, March 21.	Saturday, March 28.
N. Y. Cen.	89¼	90¾	Virginia 6s	91¼	91½
Erie	53¾	53½	Missouris	84½	84
Reading	79	79½	Ohios of 1886	109½	109½
Mich. South	73½	74¼	Californias, '70	64	64
Toledo	73½	73½	Illinois Cen.	101½	102
Rock Island	106½	107	Ills. C. Scrip	128½	122½
Mich. Central	95¾	95¾	Eries of '75	92	92½
Panama	95	95	Hud. Thirds	68½	68½
Galena	104	103	Penn. Coal	96½	96¼
Hudson Riv.	29	28½	Del. & Hud.	122½	122½

The Stock Market left off quite strong on Saturday afternoon, after a good many fluctuations through the week, ranging from 1 to 1½ ₩ cent. on New-York and Erie, and several of the Western Stocks. Galena and Chicago has sold down to 101 ₩ cent., but this decline brought in some outside orders, and the Stock not being over-abundant on the Street, the recovery was quite as rapid as the decline was made sudden. The closing of the Chicago and Rock Island books for the April dividend, which will take place to-morrow, has created a demand for the cash Stock, and the *short* interest in it proves any thing but profitable, as the deliveries fall in it at 107 ₩ cent. The shares of the New-York Central, as well as the Erie Road, are strengthened by the March traffic, which is over $100,000 ahead of last season, on each line. And such, we hear, is the case on the Baltimore and Ohio, if not the Pennsylvania Central. These four trunk lines are moving an unusual amount of merchandise from the sea-board this Spring, with the prospect ahead of an increased traffic from the West on the opening of the Lakes. In reference to the Reading, Delaware, and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal, it is satisfactory to repeat that the Anthracite Coal Trade promises well for all, and that there is a better accord among both operators and carriers than on the opening of competition last Spring. From the two Michigan Roads, and the Cleveland and Toledo, the weekly traffic returns are highly satisfactory. The advices from the Panama Road by the packet on Saturday are also good. A correspondent sends us this memorandum:

The following amount of specie has been brought on the Panama Railroad since our last advices for English account:

Gold	361,198 94
Silver	422,892 40
	784,091 34
To which add that received by the *Illinois*	1,136,703 16
	$1,920,794 50

and we have nearly two millions for the fortnight.

The Railroad Company's steamer arrived at Panama on the 16th inst., from the third voyage to Central America, bringing a valuable cargo of indigo, hides, coffee, sugar, &c.

The trade with Central America is assuming more promise and importance every day, and to the people of that country especially the advantages of the Panama route over that of Cape Horn are found to be so great that a new impulse has been given to the cultivation of their staple productions, particularly coffee and cochineal.

The brig *Caroline* was to sail from Aspinwall to this port, shortly after the departure of the *Illinois*, with a full cargo, consisting in part of 8,000 hides, 400 bales of Peruvian bark, 150 bales of tobacco, 130 ceroons of indigo, and 1,400 bags of coffee.

The California news is to the effect that the heavy rains continued through the fortnight intervening since the previous packet, until within a day or two of the sailing of the steamer of the 5th of March. These rains, while impeding all intercourse between San Francisco and the interior, and reducing the immediate receipts of Gold dust, were welcomed as the means of a liberal and reliable supply of water to the miners through the Spring and Summer season. They are generally in the finest spirits, and there would seem to be no reasonable ground to doubt in the increased productiveness of most of the placers. The markets at San Francisco were looking better, and a lively speculation in Flour and some other staples is noted. In regard to financial matters, the *Shipping List* reports:

"The most important item in a financial point of view which we have to record in our present issue, is the iteration by the Supreme Court of the doctrine laid down by them some time since, in the case of *The People vs. Johnson*, regarding the validity of the State debt. The matter was brought before the Court by the case of *Nougues vs. Douglass et al.*, on a contract for the construction of a State capital building at a cost not to exceed $300,000. The defendant, the Secretary of State, was one of three commissioners under whose supervision the work was to have been executed, and who refused to draw warrants on the State Comptroller for payment of the work as it progressed. All three of the Justices delivered opinions, but that of Judge Terry has not yet been placed on file. The opinions were concurrent, and not only reaffirmed the doctrine laid down in the case of *The People vs. Johnson*, but went further so as to state that whereas the State debt was contracted in violation of law, the Legislature has no right to impose taxes for the payment of the interest. This forces the whole matter back into the hands of the people of the State, where it probably belongs, and we have no doubt measures will at once be taken to bring the matter of the assumption of the debt before the people at the next general election. In such a case, we will not permit ourselves to doubt the result.

"The past fortnight has been one of excessive and almost constant rain throughout the entire State, and although the benefit to result therefrom during the coming season can hardly be over estimated, the present effect has been to interrupt communication with the interior to a great degree, and not only disarrange business to a very considerable degree, but prevent mining operations from being successfully carried on. The miners cannot work in a pouring rain without exposing their health altogether too much; and in addition many of the flumes, ditches, and reservoirs have been impaired by the great rush of water so as to impede the usual work. There is now, however, every indication of a fine spell of weather, and a few weeks of sunshine will bring forth an immense amount of gold. The rain has saturated the earth to an unusual extent in the foothills, while the mountains are all covered with snow; and our correspondents along the lines of the most important canals assure us that they have no fears of any deficiency in the supply of water through the balance of the year. When it is remembered that many of the leading canals gave out last season in July and August, the importance of the late rains can be easily appreciated. Meantime, however, the supply of dust reaching town is but very moderate, and there is less offering on the street by far than there was last year at this time. The demand for bars for shipment, however, is not very active at present, so that the inconvenience caused is not so great as might be expected.

"The following is a statement of the operations of the United States Branch Mint in this city for the month of February, 1857:

DEPOSITS.

Gold	ozs. 106,727 [illegible]
Silver	5,607 [illegible]

COINAGE.

Gold	$1,900,000 00
Silver	5,000 00
Total	$1,905,000 00

"We received by the last steamer from Manzanillo about $215,000 in silver, most of which is, of course, destined for China. The demand for Dollars is not active, and we quote them at 9 ₩ cent. premium. Doubloons are in but small request at 3@4 ₩ cent. premium. Gold Bars not in so much request as at last steamer, and as we write 875@880 is about par.

"The exports of Treasure from this port were

In February	$3,809,614
In January	3,182,690
In all	$6,992,304

"This is a favorable showing, inasmuch as it indicates the fact of at least $2,000,000 having been retained in the State more than we had reason to expect. The result, however, has been undoubtedly affected by local causes, such as the heavy rains, &c.

"The following is a statement of the operations of the Custom House at this port during the month of February:

Merchandise entered for duty	$347,229
Merchandise entered for warehousing	147,030
Merchandise withdrawn for consumption	23,915
Merchandise withdrawn for export	5,603
Cash received	111,038

"Money promises to be tight for this steamer, and will probably be in good demand during the whole of the coming fortnight, the more so as the amount to be raised for freights will be considerable. Rates, however, remain nominally unchanged, and on prime securities an abundance of money can be raised easily.

"In Stocks, as usual, but very little has been done. Steam Navigation Company appears to be improving a trifle, but other kinds remain without material change."

From the New-York Herald, March 28.

The late forgery on the Buffalo City Bank continues to attract the attention of the authorities and police in this City. Yesterday, another complaint was made against Charles McComber for passing one of the counterfeit "fives" upon a druggist in Eighth-avenue. The officers of the bank in question, as they appear upon the face of the bills, are well known characters. J. Taylor, whose name appears as the Register, is said to be one of the Brothers Taylor of Chatham square. John L. Kimberly, President, is now in the State Prison. He was arrested, about six months ago, for passing counterfeit money. Joseph Stringham, the Cashier, is said, by the police, to be an old counterfeiter.

In reference to the foregoing, an officer in one of our leading Banks writes to us:

"Will you do me the favor to contradict in your Money Article on Monday morning, the fabrications in the inclosed item of Police intelligence, cut from the New-York *Herald* of this morning. The Buffalo City Bank is considered one of the best in Buffalo, and Messrs. Jno. L. Kimberly, the President, and Joseph Stringham, the Cashier, are gentlemen of the highest respectability."

Land Warrants are quoted by Mr. [illegible] as follows:

Buying Prices.		Selling Prices.	
40 acres	$1 10	40 acres	$1 15
80 acres	95	80 acres	1 00
80 acres	1 00	80 acres	1 05
120 acres	95	120 acres	1 00
160 acres	1 00	160 acres	1 05

Foreign Trade of Boston.

Boston, Saturday, March 28.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending March 27 were as follows:

Dry Goods	$295,445	Gunnies	76,[illegible]
Iron and Steel	31,163	Wool	29,[illegible]
Coffee	26,911	Lead	27,[illegible]
Tea	65,323	Lemons and Oranges	31,[illegible]
Molasses and Sugar	137,857	Mackerel and other fish	40,[illegible]
Hides	66,973		
Linseed	132,585	Other articles	246,[illegible]
Total			$1,210,171
Imports in corresponding week in 1856			1,201,[illegible]
Increase in 1857			$8,[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, March 27.

The Cotton market is firm and prices slightly dearer, with sales of 9,000 bales. Middling, 13½c.@13¾c. The sales of the week are 45,000 bales. The receipts 28,000 bales. The receipts to date are 84,000 bales less than last year. Sugar is firm at 10¼c.@10½c. Molasses 57c. Breadstuffs are quiet. Coffee is steady. Sales at 11¼c.@11½c., for prime Rio. The sales of the week are 4,000 bags; the receipts of the week are 20,500 bags; the present stock is 39,500. Other articles are unchanged.

Mobile, Friday, March 27.

The *Advertiser's* Market Circular reports that the sales of Cotton during the past week have been 9,000 bales, and the receipts in the same period 3,000 bales, against 10,000 in the corresponding week last year. The decrease in the receipts at this port as compared with the same time last season is 90,000 bales. Stock on hand, 95,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 12½c.

Providence, Saturday, March 28.

Cotton—The demand was steady with moderate sales at full prices. Wool—There was more activity without material change in prices. Sales of the week 55,300 lbs. Printing Cloths—The demand continues active, and prices firm. Sales of the week 62,000 pieces.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, March 28.

Stocks better. Pennsylvania fives, 85¼; Reading Railroad, 39⅝; Long Island Railroad, 13¼; Morris Canal, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48¾.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—S. W. Mason, J. H. Mason, J. G. Lange, Mr. Roter, A. Gloss, E. A. Lige, A. J. Hard, D. Williams, G. P. Wright, L. Cutherell, W. A. Thomas, Franklin Thomas, Thomas Chalmers, W. S. Chadman, Mrs. G. T. Benton, Geo. W. Seabury, J. J. Benton, Mrs. Emma Jannis, Mrs. Evans and child, N. S. Sheppard, R. Copland, G. J. Johnson, C. Sawyer, J. R. Sanler, Geo. G. Bellows, Horace P. Smith, H. L. Kendall, John Crowley, Miss Mary A. Hemblet, Miss A. Cheney, Miss E. Thompson, Wm. Smith and lady, Edward Moore, Miss A. Andrews, T. J. Grimaldi, C. Matthews, T. L. Lambert, 13 seamen for bark Champion, and 18 in the steerage.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—N. W. Lovell, C. F. Kokupe, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bangs, 3 children and nurse, A. A. Wilkin, E. Thompson, Andrew Keefe, T. R. Ashford, T. H. Wainwright, John K. Nightingale, D. S. Egleston, Mrs. Thomas Egleston, Miss Egleston, J. R. Belcher, S. Hughes, Edward Townsend, Mrs. George L. Verdier, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McJimsey, W. O. Giles, Willie Hoffman, Robert Kennedy, Jas. Haughey, R. P. Chamberlain, S. W. Ward, and 6 in the steerage.

In ship Kitty Simpson, for Melbourne—J. O'Rourke, Robert Craig, Joseph Wallace, James Lyman, John Shannon, P. Maguire, John Reid, lady and child, John Lator, Alex. Campbell, Mrs. Lator and 4 children, John Wall, John Keiser, Chas. Schmidt, W. Holland, John Carey, C. Michgan and lady, Miss O'Grady, Patrick King, Michael Lenahan, Anthony Doherty, W. H. Harris, Chris. Fagan, John Conlin, W. Turby and lady, Michael Reid.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool—W. W. G. Gray, Lieut. Rollerson and lady, Mr. Newton, Mr. Swanwich, Capt. and Mrs. Scharfsworth, Mr. Morris, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Greenhill, Robert Johnson, Miss Knell, M. A. B. Ekin, Eliza Mann, Philip Upstone, George Holmes, H. C. and Charles Knell, James Balman, Helen, Kate, Sarah and Helen Balman, Luke Burke, W. S. Clarke, James Charlton, S. J. Hobson, David G. Lander, W. R. Dempster, R. S. Gwynne, John Marryott, Wm. J. Hall.

In steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall—Wm. C. Annan, A. Austin and lady, Mrs. Bell, son and servant, Col. Wm. Burke, U. S. A., G. A. Van Bokelin, Clara Little, Mrs. Wheelock, C. H. Cushing, M. S. Van Praag, Mrs. Van Oriendyke, Mrs. Robertson and child, Miss Young, H. Owens, lady, 3 children and servant, F. Levy, E. Lewis, J. E. Horn, Geo. E. Shreve, Louis Le Roy, E. Hughes, P. B. Monteith, W. H. Shyhardt, T. Decatur, O. Pera, J. Braden, Capt. T. S. Sayre, M. Kohn, Thos. Lambert, R. D. McGruder and lady, Mrs. Synders, child and servant, Mrs. Knowles, J. S. Gorham, Jos. Willey, M. Guney, J. J. Lax, J. Barrett, A. Moore, V. Torres, M. Dougherty, C. R. Barnes, S. S. Barnes, Mr. Porter, Mr. Anthony, J. H. Lent, J. W. Hughes, S. H. Roberts, R. A. Ley, G. M. Powell and lady, J. Kierskin, A. A. Murphy, C. Woodard, H. Cornwell, J. D. Walworth, J. H. Krighaum, E. Edwards, Capt. Spencer, Wm. Mills, E. Fitzgerald, B. Beerlech, W. T. Thompson, J. C. Forbes, E. Hicks, Ira Worcester, L. Whittingham, Lieut. Ed. Renshaw, U. S. N., B. S. French, Mrs. Pringle and infant, J. B. Head, John Hasen, Mrs. S. E. Howes, T. Holland, H. McCluskey, J. F. McMahon, A. Yarrington, J. Verre and son, W. Chatworthy, Mrs. Scott, A. Bannefield, Mr. Shackleford, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Watson, Mr. Wood, H. Nathan, A. R. Wood, F. Hewett, D. Hafen, Edward Smith, Miss Mary Dean, Homer Biles, Henry O. Porter, M. Nichols, and 349 in forward cabin.

In steamship Quaker City, from Mobile and Havana—Mrs. E. A. Harding, Miss E. Taylor, Mrs. G. E. Daring and child, Mrs. McNiel and child, J. H. Harbeck, P. Young and lady, W. Tabor, G. P. Gamans, John Cherry, Chas. Cherry, J. Sileon, D. E. Porter, W. Gale, Mrs. C. Whiting and servant, Miss Whiting, C. Mittam, M. Leonci, A. Loubat, L. Loubat, D. Fajol, E. Rother, Paul [illegible], F. Leods, F. [illegible], J. Maldis, E. Cooper, [illegible] Lopez, J. W. Ormsbee, M. [illegible], [illegible] and servant, P. Duffee, Ed. Bernstein, J. [illegible], L. [illegible], S. Dias, S. Oca, Sallie A. Sparrow, E. Pusey, C. R. E. [illegible], Lorenzo J. A. Armand, E. L. Lewis, M. [illegible], [illegible].

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. A. G. Gray, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. G. Porter, F. Rodgers, J. Swann, lady and family, Mrs. G. Seaton, J. F. Trumble and lady, G. W. [illegible], J. Curtis, Capt. A. H. Berry, Capt. J. M. [illegible], Albert Rogers, Jr., Miss Wells, J. Putnal and 25 others.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—G. L. Cole, J. M. Dow, S. Kelly, H. S. Turner, Mrs. Arthur, B. Williams, Mrs. Stiles, W. L. Arthur, P. J. Pell, Mrs. Quinley, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. McAllister, Miss J. Kennedy, T. S. Griffin, Jones Rogers, Miss M. Gray and others, and 40 in the steerage.

In ship Escort, from Calcutta—Mr. Matthew McCone and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 49	Sun sets	6 23	Moon sets	11 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 15	Gov. Island	10 00	Hell Gate	11 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, Ludlam & Pleasants; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Black Warrior, Smith, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ships Wm. Rathbone, Pratt, New-Orleans, Nelson & Fosdick; American Congress, Mather, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; M. L. Sutton, Sisson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks J. Ahlers, (Old.) Schwertfeger, Bremen, Hennings, Muller & Gosling; Alabama, Sherill, Buenos Ayres, ——; America, Witham, Cardenas, Mora & Navarra; Ocean, Stevens, Montevideo, A. Lowry.

Brigs L. T. Knight, Griffin, Wilmington, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Kinsn, Cowary, Laguayra, F. Probst & Co.; Campo, Seaman, Rio Grande, H. M. Brennan & Co.; Icarian, Chadbourn, Elizabethport, J. R. Dow; Inez, Griffin, Matanzas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Ann McKeon (Br.) Collins, Halifax, J. W. Brainer; H. A. Reed, Reed, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; Pacific, Woods, Macon, N. P. F. T. Mondell & Co.; M. Miller, White, Machias, Brett, Son & Co.; Union, (Br.) Chisholm, St. John, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schooners G. W. Snow, Saunders, Cortina, master; Francis, Beveridge, Newbern, A. Slossen & Son; Start, Allen, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Geo. Loff, Line, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Empire, Chambers, Havre de Grace, J. W. McKee; Ellen Loder, Thompson, New Haven, master; Gulnare, Darling, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; F. Brown, Gardner, Providence, L. Kenny; C. Chamberlain, Hallett, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Ann D., Markham, Alexandria, &c., N. Bedell; Green Girdler, Paine, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Central America, Sears, Aspinwall, Geo. Ottner; Mary and Elizabeth, Price, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Arlington, Mutren, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; Florida, Kelly, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Hendon, Scranton, Richmond, C. B. Pierson; M. J. Davis, Robinson, Charleston; Scranton & Tallman; J. Goodspeed, Walker, Providence, J. B. Edwards; Spencer D., Mapes, Georgetown, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop *New World*, Smith, Hartford, J. B. Edwards; *F. Brown*, Gardner, Providence, L. Kenny.

Barge *Comet* Dayton, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs. Propeller *Caledonia*, Layfield, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Illinois, Boggs, Aspinwall, March 19, at 3 ——, with treasure and passengers to I. W. Raymond.

Steamship Philadelphia, McGowan, New-Orleans and Havana with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. March 26, off Havana, passed ship Charlotte A. Morrison, of Bath. 24th, Cape Florida bearing W. 40 miles, passed ship Bennington. 25th, lat. 29 45, lon. 79 45, saw a large ship to the northward, showing white burgee with a black ball in the centre. 27th, lat. 37 15, lon. 74 45, passed a large propeller, supposed to be a large screw frigate. 28th, lat. 38 30, lon. 74 18, spoke steamship Quaker City, from Havana for New-York.

Steamship Quaker City, Davis, Mobile, via Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Post, Smith & Co. Lat. 33 48, lon. 78 32, passed steamship Falcon, bound S. Lat. 36 38, lon. 74 48, passed ship Bennington, of Boston, bd. N.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 28th, at 11 P. M., 30 miles N. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Florida, and at midnight, with steamship Southerner, hence.

Ship Escort, Hussey, Calcutta Dec. 15, with mdse. to Daniel Ogden. Has had heavy W. gales since 20th Feb. March 23, lat. 36 24, lon. 70 45, saw a double topsail yard ship showing a red and white signal, with letter H. in fore foretopsail, stg. E.

Ship Lady Franklin, Jordan, Liverpool Feb. 7, with mdse. and 145 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephews.

Bark Ann Johnson, (of Belfast,) Dunlop, Messina Jan. 8, and Gibraltar Feb. 6, with fruit to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Globe (of Richmond, Me.) Cotton, Trinidad de Cuba, 21 ds., with sugar, honey, &c., to master.

Bark St. Joseph, (Aust.) Lacosa, Marseilles 65 ds., with mdse., to Cagel & Co.

Schr. P. H. Falkenberg, Falkenburg, from wreck of bark Bounty Belle, ashore at Barnegat.

Schr. John A. Brown, Bailey, from wreck of bark Bounty Belle, ashore at Barnegat.

Schr. Barnstable, Gorham, Rondout for Providence. While at anchor off the Navy-Yard, the chain parted and she came in contact with the U. S. frigate Wabash; was obliged to cut away the rudder to get clear of her.

Schr. Charlie and Willie, Tappan, Darien 7 ds., with yellow pine to Metcalf & Duncan. 27th inst., Bay Harbor, bearing W. by N. 10 miles, passed a vessel's mast painted white.

Schr. Cabot, Mayo, Boston, with mdse. to Foster & Nickerson.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston, with mdse.
Schr. Elizabeth Davidson, Long, Harwich.
Schr. Edward Franklin, Lincoln, Harwich.
Schr. J. B. Baker, Baker, Harwich.
Schr. Globe, Allen, Salem.
Schr. Olive Parrit, Eastport.
Schr. Robert Smith, Wickard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Anna Smith, Smith, Wilmington, Del.
Schr. New-York, Gerland, Boston, with mdse.
Propeller Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich.
Propeller Petrel, Arey, Providence.
Propeller Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia.

Arrived....Sunday, March 29.

Steamship City of Baltimore, Leitch, Liverpool, March 11, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 18th, lat. 46 44, lon. 27 48, passed a steamship bound E., supposed the Persia. 12th, off Cape Clear, passed ship Olive Branch, bound in the Channel.

Ship George Raynes, (of Boston,) Batchelor, Callao Dec. 16, via Hampton Roads 5 ds., with guano to J. O. Baker.

Brig North Star, (Nova.) Larrance, Bordeaux 60 ds., with brandies, &c., to Raynard & Treadwell. Has experienced heavy weather, received some damage to bulwarks.

Brig Indian Queen, (of Boston,) McGregor, Cardenas 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Sld. in co. with schr. St. Stephen, of Calais, for New-York.

Schr. Miss Disseway, Norfolk, with mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. John Price, Price, Baltimore, with mdse. to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Village Belle, Willis, Halifax 7 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Frock, Norfolk, for New-Haven.
Schr. Isaac Achorn, Brewster, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. W. Loper, Robinson, Philadelphia, with coal.
Propeller Delaware, Cope, Philadelphia 17 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.
Propeller George's Creek, Geger, Baltimore 32 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.
Propeller Pelican, Arey, Providence.
Propeller Potomska, Graham, New-Bedford.
Propeller Sophia, Ely, Philadelphia.

Sailed.

Steamships Black Warrior, Smith, New-Orleans and Havana; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk and City Point. Ships Kitty Simpson, Brown, Melbourne; Red Gauntlet, Brown, do.; American Congress, Williams, London; Amazon, Hovey, do.; Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 29—Arr., ships Messenger, Apalachicola; Mazatlan, Charleston; Boston, Manila; Tropic, Providence.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER EUROPA.]

Hong Kong, Jan. 13.—The ship Golden Racer, Wilson, has been wrecked in the river Min. Ship Flyaway, ——, also grounded in the river Min, but came off.

The bark Ellen A. Parsons, Webb, from Palermo for New-Orleans, was totally lost on the 9th inst., on Cape Palos.

Liverpool—March 11, arr., ships Arctic, Lane, Galveston; Henry Wilson, Apalachicola. Cld., 13th, Ocean Queen, Hale, for Calcutta. Sld. 9th, J. Webb, Bryer, New-York; Fanny Fosdick, Miller, Philadelphia; 10th, Ashburton, Bradish, New-York; R. Kelly, Barstow, do.; Riversdale, Gould, New-Orleans; 11th, W. H. Wharton, Gates, Galveston; London, Huxton, New-York; J. & Westervelt, Austin, do.; Assyria, Delano, do.

Falmouth—March 2, sld., ship Bertha, Stoddard, New-York.

London—March 12, entered inward, ship Ocean, Hastings, from Callao; Radiant, Brown, from Chincha Islands; 12th, Hellespont, Kennard, New-York.

Havre—March 10, arr., ship Challenger, Burgess, Callao.

Cuxhaven—March 7, arr., ship Humboldt, [illegible], New-York.

Antwerp—March 11, sld., David Headley, Magne, New-York.

Marseilles—March 7, arr., Times, Bennet, New-York.

Bilboa—Feb. 28, arr., Libby, Abbott, New-York.

Melbourne—Dec. 16, sld., Moncoon, Baker, Guam. Cld., 17th, Chance, Merrill, Manila.

Spoken—Jan. 19, lat. 13 S., lon. 34 W., ship Westward Ho, Hussey, from New-York for San Francisco.

Jan. 2, 21 S., lon. 29 W., ship Morning Star, Boston for San Francisco.

Jan. 26, lat. 3 S., lon. 38 W., ship Eastern State, Killam, from London for San Francisco.

Feb. 17, lat. 22 26, lon. 38 W., ship Hindostan, Jones, Boston for Calcutta.

Jan. 27, lat. 16 N., lon. 26 W., ship Lyra, from Liverpool for Calcutta.

Nov. 22, lat. 42 S., lon. 62 E., ship Abbott Lawrence, from Liverpool for Sydney.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 15, lat. 19 56 N., lon. 87 52 E., ship Yankee, for Calcutta.

Jan. 7, lat. 8 37 S., lon. 34, ship Kate Hunter, of Portsmouth, from Philadelphia for Calcutta, 130 days out.

Jan. 14, lat. 55 42 S., lon. 65 26, Br. bark Geo. Lewis, from Liverpool, 87 days out.

Feb. 7, lat. 19 12 S., lon. 33 34 W., bark Juniata, of Boston, fm. Baltimore for Cape of Good Hope, 45 ds. out.

Feb. 10, lat. 35, lon. 11, was passed bark D. S. Goodale, bound E.

Feb 12, lat. 30 10 S., lon. 9 16 E., Br. bark Pilgrim, of London, from Foo-chow foo for Cowes for orders.

Feb. 13, lat. 48 40, lon. 16 35, exchanged signals with ship Wasp, bound E.

Feb. 20, lat. 35 40, lon. 32, was passed brig Daniel Webster, from Jacksonville, bound E.

March 2, lat. 2 30 S., lon. 38 46 W., Br schr. Phantom, of London, from Cadiz for Montevideo, 39 days.

March 5, lat. 37 29 N., lon. 69 45, brig Bell Flower, of Pittston, for Galveston, 10 days out.

March 18, lat 43 30, lon. 50 10, was seen ship American Union, from Liverpool Feb. 12, for New-York.

March 18, lat. 41 29, lon. 58 14, was seen steamship Ericsson, Lowber, from New-York for Liverpool.

No date, lat. 38, lon. 52 10, was seen ship Edward Everett, bound E.

Supplement to the Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1857.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Rejection of the Demands of the United States by the Government.

Probable Suspension of Diplomatic Relations between the two Countries.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, March 19, 1857.

We have received newspaper dates from Bogota to the 17th February, and my private letters are to the 20th. The news is important, and such as you have anticipated, no doubt, from the tenor of my correspondence in regard to the decision of the question between the United States and New-Granada. Mr. MORSE, our Special Commissioner, had laid his propositions and demands before the Government of Bogota, and they were promptly rejected. Mr. MORSE had requested the Commission on the part of New Granada, Señores POMBO, Secretary of State, and GONZALES, Attorney-General, to reconsider their decision; but there was not the least prospect of any change in it. It was expected by many that both our Commissioner and Minister would quit Bogota within the next fortnight. On the 10th, *El Tiempo* published the following as the propositions of Mr MORSE:

1. The Transit route (and termini) shall constitute two distinct neutral districts, with their own Governments, but shall remain dependencies of New-Granada.

2. Trial by jury and religious liberty shall be guaranteed. All the inhabitants shall be considered citizens, but the right of suffrage shall be limited to those possessing a certain amount of property.

3. The Governments of the two districts shall protect the Railroad Company in their rights, and in case of neglect to do so, the American Consuls can establish a police and impose temporary contributions, as well upon the citizens as upon the Railroad Company and passengers—which latter contributions neither the Legislative Assembly nor the Municipalities have any authority to impose.

4. Full sovereignty shall be ceded to the United States over the Islands of Taboga, Taboquilla, Flamenco, Perico, and Culebra, near Panama, for purposes of a naval station.

5. In case of necessity, the districts may be temporarily occupied by a military force of the United States.

6. The rights of New-Granada over the railroad are ceded to the United States. In consideration of the rights and privileges ceded by these articles, the United States shall pay to New-Granada, $——, from which shall be deducted all the damages that accrued to citizens of the former country on the 15th of April, at Panama.

The publication of these articles created great excitement at Bogota. It was not thought possible the Government could give a moment's consideration to them. Congress immediately brought the Secretary of State to the bar, to answer as to their genuineness. He having refused to respond, a vote was passed *demanding* information on the subject. The Secretary remained firm, stating that it would be highly prejudicial to the interests of the country for him to communicate anything upon the subject to Congress at this moment.

It is not probable that Mr. MORSE's propositions are accurately stated, although in substance, they are not very far perhaps from being correct. It is understood by well-informed people in Bogota and here, that the project, as published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, is essentially the one presented, with the exception of the purchase of the Islands.

As the present Administration of New-Granada goes out of power on the first of April, and the Administration that appointed Mr. MORSE is already dead,—and ought to be, for making such an appointment, if for no other reason,—I doubt if the negotiations will be completely broken off, by the refusal of Vice-President MALLARINO to accede to the propositions of our Commissioner. At any rate, if there is a disruption, the new positions in both countries will render it easy to smooth matters for a new trial of diplomacy. OSPINA, as I wrote you in my last, will be disposed, personally, to accede to the demands of the United States. But the present Administration at Bogota has so inflamed the people against the "Yankee fillibusters," as they style us, that he will probably be prevented from acceding to our just demands. At present it looks decidedly like an American military occupation of the Isthmus transit and the cities of Colon and Panama.

The Congress at Bogota has refused to adhere to the points of maritime law laid down by the Congress of Paris, feeling more inclined to adopt the principles enunciated by Mr. MARCY, in July, 1856.

The bill proposed by the Secretary of State for the settlement of the Mackintosh claim, has passed to a third reading in the House.

The Senate, on the third reading, threw out the bill making all ports on its Pacific coast free.

I forwarded by the *Tennessee*, on the 10th, all the local and South American news we had then, and nothing has transpired of particular interest since.

Gold is said to have been discovered at Pueblo Nuevo, in the district of Chiriqui.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* has been ordered back here from San Juan del Sur, to take in provisions and her new copper. I wrote you in a previous letter that the *St. Marys* had gone to San Juan without special orders of any kind from the Navy Department, but that Capt. MARVINE had given Lieutenant-commanding DAVIS instructions to enforce the neutrality laws, while he might remain in port. As it appears that Captain DAVIS allowed the landing of 80 fillibusters from the *Sierra Nevada*, without inquiry, or the least objection to their invading a foreign country for the purposes of war, it might seem that my previous information was mere guess-work. I cannot forego the opportunity to set myself right by stating that my authority for the assertions in that letter was Captain MARVINE himself. How happens it, then, that the instructions were not obeyed? No other cause would seem to be admissible, than that both the Commodore and his inferior officer knew the Government at Washington did not wish the neutrality laws enforced in the case of Nicaragua. If such be the case, the United States would suffer less disgrace by keeping our ships away from San Juan. Foreign nations will have a right to suppose the *St. Marys* was sent there to protect the landing of fillibusters, rather than to enforce the observance of the neutrality laws.

Her British Majesty's corvette *Esk* is on her way from San Juan del Sur to Panama.

The *Independence* and *Decatur* are still in this port, and the *Cyane* at Colon. F. W. R.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

ASPINWALL, N. G., Thursday, March 9, 1857.

Since the departure of the last steamer hence to New-York, news has been received from Bogota, *via* Carthagena, concerning Mr. MORSE's mission, and its reception by the New-Granadian Government, which appears to have been very unfavorable; so much so, that we are led to expect from private correspondents that the next steamer from Carthagena will bring here Mr. MORSE and Hon. J. B. BOWLIN, United States Minister at Bogota, *en route* to Washington, after having suspended negotiations with this republic. Consequent on the propositions made by the United States Government through Mr. MORSE, the natives of Panama have been very much excited. Rumors prevail that they wish to attack and burn the railroad dépôts, &c., and destroy all American property; but as the Panama Railroad Company are well prepared for such an emergency, and the United States ships *Independence* and *Decatur* are now lying at this port to protect our interests, nothing decisive has taken place thus far.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Panama* arrived at Panama on the 14th instant, bringing a large cargo, and 125 Walker fillibusters, who are shipped for New-York at the expense of the Costa Rican Government.

The Railroad is in excellent condition—passenger trains running across the Isthmus in from two to three hours time. M. N.

From the Aspinwall Courier.

The effect of the news from Bogota (respecting the supposed propositions of Mr. MORSE) upon the residents of the Isthmus has been, as was to have been expected, exciting.

The natives have declared their approval of the probable action of the New-Granadian Government in refusing to accept the propositions of Mr. MORSE, and their expectation that the result will be the military possession of the Isthmus—and, while they admit the entire capability of the United States to "do" this, they are fervent in their wishes that they might avenge themselves upon the Panama Railroad Company and some of the foreign residents, before the United States could take the necessary steps preliminary to offensive action.

The foreigners, excepting a few, whose opinions are warped by influences of social prejudice or of a mercenary character, agree in the justice and necessity, and earnestly desire the consummation of a military possession—at least, for such time as would be necessary to enforce the aforesaid propositions of Mr. MORSE.

These being the prevalent views and feelings, all here most anxiously await the coming of the next steamer from Carthagena, with the mail from Bogota.

Meantime, the general impression derived from information received here from the interior, is that the United States Government will have received sufficient data by the present mail for determination, before the arrival of Mr. MORSE, upon the course to be pursued. There are few, indeed, who have any hope of an amicable adjustment of our difficulties by Mr. MORSE, and all agree there is but one apparently justifiable course if he is sent away unsatisfied.

News from Havana, St. Domingo, The British West Indies, and Mexico.

Arrival of the Quaker City and Philadelphia.

THE GUANO DISCOVERIES ON THE ISLAND OF CUBA—SLAVE-TRADE—UNITED STATES CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS—MARKETS AT HAVANA, ETC.

The steamship *Quaker City*, Captain SHUFELDT, from Mobile the 21st, and Havana the 24th, at 8 P. M., arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, and the *Philadelphia*, A. G. GRAY commanding, from New-Orleans March 20, and Havana on the 23d, arrived yesterday.

There is nothing new, politically or otherwise, to report from Cuba.

A large number of visitors from the States yet remain in Havana, tempted by the fine weather and excellent health which prevails.

The Commissioners appointed to examine the "Guano Islands" on the South side of Cuba, have been very successful in the prosecution of their labor. Samples sent to Havana have been pronounced equal to the Peruvian article.

A few days since a cargo of Africans, direct from the Coast, were landed near the "Isle of Pines," but caused no excitement.

Sugars have advanced; Fine White sold at 20 reals. Stock on hand at Matanzas and Havana, 185,000 boxes. Freights are declining, in four days there arrived at Havana over ninety vessels of all classes.

The steamships *Empire City*, GRIFFEN, from New-York for New-Orleans, and the *Granada*, McGOWAN, from Aspinwall, (to return thither,) arrived at Havana on the morning of the 24th.

The royal mail steamer *Solent* arrived at Havana on the 22d inst. from St. Thomas.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 24, 1857.

We have, as usual, after a new President takes his seat, various floating rumors as to the appointments in Cuba. We presume that with the Consul-General at the Havana there will be no change, unless he should resign in disgust at the no balance left, after paying all expenses of office and family. Col. A. R. BLYTHE has given satisfaction in the office as much as any man could, and has saved us from acting officials devoid of responsibility, and we feel under obligations thus far. The character of the country and national dignity has been well sustained by him, and change would not insure improvement. With the Consulate at Trinidad we have also our speculation; out of Havana it is *officially* the most important in Cuba from our commerce with that port, and the interest of American merchants doing business in Havana, or having their agents here, who are directly concerned in the products of the south side and the shipments from Trinidad. Therefore an interest is felt here, not idle, but of necessity, in the person who may be selected to fill that office. The name of Capt. R. W. SHUFELDT has been mentioned in connection with the office, and it is hoped by all that he may be selected by the President to fill it. The well-known character of the gentleman will cause his appointment to meet the approbation of parties interested at home, and the community of Cuba with equal favor, or those representing large commercial interests of the United States residing here and on the south side. The office is not one likely to attract the attention of mere politicians, as the money inducements would not make sufficient consideration for self-sacrificing patriotism.

The reports from the commission examining guano deposits on the islands of the south side are very favorable, and some of the samples now in course of analysis have the fertilizing properties of the guano of the Peruvian islands—the appearance the same—the amonia indications strong, and no doubt is now entertained as to the immense value of the discovery to Spain, to Cuban commerce, and the agricultural interests of the United States. When the chemists have concluded examinations of the samples now being submitted to their tests I will hand you note of the composition of Cuban guano.

Sugars have been kept beyond expectation—best whites of DERONNE's refining sold at $10 ℔ qt.; other classes of dry and bright goods in proportion. The stock on hand, 185,000 bbls. Shipments of the past week have been large to the United States from this, Matanzas and Cardenas. Exchange New-York improved to 4@4¼ discount; London, 5¾@6 premium, and some holders demand 6¼ for their packages; New-Orleans, 2¼ discount. *Freights*—With the arrival of eighty-four carrying vessels in the last four days will decline this week, and shipowners may take caution in time and look down the Gulf. Health good. N.

News From the West Indies.

AGITATION AGAINST THE SLAVE-TRADE—FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE—SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH AMONG THE ISLANDS OF THE LESSER ANTILLES.

We have received files of Kingston, Jamaica, papers to the 11th inst.

A large and influential Anti-Slave-trade meeting had been held in the town of Hanover, of which the *Colonial Standard* says:

"We have nothing to add to the very effective observations made by the several speakers at the Hanover meeting, beyond a recommendation that, for the sake of that uniformity which is the best evidence of unanimous opinion, the petitions to Parliament which were then agreed upon should be merged in the general petition which the Kingston Committee has taken charge, and that the funds subscribed in Hanover and in every other parish should be amalgamated with those already realised in Kingston, with a view of giving the greatest practicable effect to the movement in England. We understand that the opinion arrived at by the Committee in Kingston is that *one* petition should receive the signatures of all who are favorable to the movement throughout the island; and we may observe on this subject that, according to the practice observed in the House of Commons, the number of *signatures*, and not the number of *petitions*, is the rule by which the popularity of every question is measured."

The St. Thomas *Times*, in its issue of Jan. 31, publishes the following paragraph:

"The American bark *Isabella*, 290 tons, JOHN C. BERRY, master, from Salem, bound to the Gold Coast, Africa, laden with rum and gunpowder, arrived here on Thursday last in distress. Rum and gunpowder, we need scarcely state, are a customary medium of exchange for negroes on the west coast of Africa; which, by the name of the 'Gold Coast,' is in all probability the destination of the *Isabella*."

The shareholders of the Bank of Jamaica held their half yearly meeting on the 1st of March, and a very satisfactory report was read and adopted.

From Barbadoes we learn that a public meeting had been held at Bridgetown to hear Capt. RAASLOFF's exposition of the project to lay down a line of Submarine Telegraph to connect the North and South American continents, through the islands of the Lesser Antilles; the line to be placed in North America, in connection with the transatlantic line connecting the British islands with that continent through Newfoundland. Favorable resolutions having been passed by the meeting bringing the subject to the notice of the Governor, His Excellency drew the attention of the assembly to the subject in a brief message. The project was entertained by the House, and, with only one dissentient voice, resolutions were passed to give all necessary privileges to such a company, if formed, and to guarantee, on behalf of Barbadoes, such annual sum—not exceeding £2,500 per annum—as may be finally determined on as its proper share of the general contribution of £7,000 per annum from the British West India colonies.

News from San Domingo.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN STATES—BANISHMENT OF GEN. SANTANA—PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Our advices from St. Domingo are to the 6th instant.

On the 2d of March, Señor BUENAVENTURA BAEZ, President of the Republic Santo Domingo, delivered his message to the Legislature. He expresses a hope that a Concordat will shortly be effected with the Holy See, and, in viewing the Republic's relations with foreign powers, particularly alludes to the good understanding that exists with France, England and Spain. The President reviews the recent disturbances in the interior, and thus speaks of their favorable termination: "General SANTANA," he says, "did not know how to appreciate the kindness of our allies, the forbearance of the Government, the dignity of the Senate, nor the generosity of the people. He remained obstinate in his hostile attitude, and favored, if he did not openly promote, factious sedition in the interior. The movement was suppressed, thanks to the activity of our authorities and the fidelity of our soldiers; but the designs of SANTANA were so well known that the Government was confirmed in its determination to banish him from the country. In this emergency we received aid from our allies, and the French Rear Admiral, Count DE GUEYDON, agreed to receive him in his ship. Having notified the British and Spanish representatives thereof, they coincided in the course that had been pursued." The President recommends divers local improvement for the consideration of the Senate, and, among others, the establishment of steam communication between the capital and Puerto Plata, to touch at San Thomas.

From the St. Thomas Times.

By the arrival of the mail packet from Santo Domingo, we have information of an undoubted kind that perfect order prevailed in the Republic, and that General SANTANA, whom the Government had reason to judge as implicated in the last disturbances, called him to the seat of Government, gave him the choice of an arrest in the Commandancy of Arms, a former trial, or to leave the country. The General, it would seem, preferred the last alternative, and asked for his passports, and took his departure on the morning of the 12th inst., on board the schooner *Ozama*, destination not very well known. The general state of the country is spoken of in flattering terms; a far higher confidence is said to be reposed in the "papeletas," (paper currency,) and the tobacco crop is said to be wonderfully abundant.

The son of the Spanish Consul-General is said to have suddenly come to his death by the accidental discharge of a pistol which he happened to hold in his hand.

News from Mexico.

LETTER FROM ALVAREZ—ORDER RESTORED AT TAMPICO—GEN. BLANCARTE'S MOVEMENTS.

We have received files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 5th inst., inclusive—three days later—but they contain no news of importance.

Gen. ALVAREZ had addressed a letter to Sr. SOTO, Minister of War, congratulating him, the President-Substitute and the country generally on the happy condition of internal affairs at the present time. The old veteran's letter is full of fine feeling and patriotism. To this the Minister has replied, assuring him of the wish of President COMONFORT to faithfully fill his mission, and, when the time comes, to yield to the voice of the people in the selection of a chief magistrate.

Order has been perfectly restored at Tampico. All the conflicting elements have been soothed to compliance by the appearance of General MORENO.

Advices from Guadalajara to the 24th ult., state that BLANCARTE was still at Zapopan, and it was uncertain what he was going to do. General PARRODI's arrival was soon expected. The people had raised a large subscription to give him a triumphant entry. Three persons had been arrested who were suspected of being employed in procuring munitions for BLANCARTE.

FROM THE WEST COAST.

OVERTHROW OF GOVERNOR GANDARA BY PESQUEIRA—DESTRUCTION OF A TOWN BY INDIANS.

From the San Francisco Herald.

The schooner *Ada*, Captain BROWN, 20 days from Guaymas, has arrived. By her we learn that all was quiet at Guaymas when the *Ada* sailed. General GANDARA's brother had charge of the Revolutionists, and was defeated in a battle fought at Hermosillo, when 26 of his men were killed. Finding his case hopeless, he retreated, and after being in his saddle some time, he came into Guaymas and gave himself up to General PESQUEIRA. During the excitement the Government troops rushed into the house of General GANDARA where his wife was lying in bed sick, (having been just confined,) and frightened her so that she died in a short time after. GANDARA was taken prisoner, and conducted to the interior, where, report says, he would be tried and shot. It was also reported that GANDARA, being so overcome with fatigue and exposure, had become somewhat crazy.

Some time since a party of Indians, numbering some one hundred and fifty, had entered the town of Santa Cruz, destroyed every habitation in the place, drove the inhabitants into the woods, and during their absence plundered all they could lay their hands on, carrying off large quantities of grain, mules, &c. Since the revolution is settled and the State has come under the control of Gen. PESQUEIRA, the inhabitants are returning and rebuilding the town. Two of the Indians were killed by the falling of one of the houses. The Indians had also killed one of their own chiefs in the affray. Señor RAMON BAYERES had been brutally murdered by the Indians. One of the murderers had been arrested. When Capt. BROWN left, the Indians had all come in and gone to work as formerly, and everything appeared as though peace would be of long duration.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

$1,187,128 IN TREASURE.

Unconstitutionality of the State Debt reaffirmed by the Supreme Court.

The Impeachments against State Officers.

ELECTION FOR SENATOR IN SAN FRANCISCO.

MARKETS IMPROVING.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The United States mail steamship *Illinois*, Com. C. S. BOGGS, U. S. N., commanding, left Aspinwall at 5:40 P. M. on the 19th inst., and arrived at Quarantine at 7 o'clock A. M. on the 28th, having experienced heavy head winds during the greater part of the passage.

She brings the California mails of March 5, $1,187,128 in treasure on freight and 818 passengers.

March 23, at 6 A. M., off Cape Maysi, exchanged colors with an American bark, showing a white signal with a blue border and W. in the centre.

The P. M. S. S. Company's steamer *Golden Age*, J. S. WATKINS, Esq., Commander, left San Francisco March 5, at 2 P. M., with 280 passengers and $1,445,579 in treasure on freight, (of which $808,876 was on foreign account,) and arrived at Panama at 8 P. M. on the 18th.

March 10, at 8 P. M., off Cape Corrientes, passed steamer *Sonora*, for San Francisco. Steamer *Panama*, from San. Juan del Sur, brought to Panama 125 deserters from WALKER, all in a very destitute condition. Their passage to the United States was paid by the Costa Rican Government, and 100 were taken on board the steamer *Granada* for New-Orleans, and 25 came per *Illinois* to New-York.

We are indebted to Mr. MITCHELL, Purser of the *Illinois*, to the Atlantic and Pacific Express, and the Express of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

The election for California State Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. FRANK TILFORD, was held in San Francisco on the 24th ult. Three candidates were in the field, viz.: F. A. WOODWORTH, People's Ticket; FRANKLIN L. JONES, Democratic, and FRED. TRACY. The whole number of votes cast, including 75 scattering, was 7,957—of which WOODWORTH received 4,501; JONES, 2,908, and TRACY, 477; giving WOODWORTH a majority of 1,598 over JONES, and 1,121 over both TRACY and JONES.

The most exciting topics during the fortnight ending March 5, had been the impeachment of the State Treasurer, Dr. BATES, and Comptroller WHITMAN, by the Assembly, and the proceedings consequent thereto. The Senate had adopted a resolution to sit as a High Court of Impeachment on the case of the Treasurer, on the 5th of March, and on that of the Comptroller on the 9th. Dr. BATES was since arrested on two separate charges of felony, and held to bail in $10,000 on each charge. ROWE, who was committed to prison for refusing to answer the Grand Jury, still remained in custody.

The Committee on Claims in the Senate had reported that, although many of the claims referred to them were valid and correct, yet they could not recommend their payment, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court, that all liabilities incurred by the State since she exceeded the limit of $300,000 prescribed by the Constitution, were void. The Supreme Court, in the case of Nouges *vs.* the Secretary of State, have reiterated their former opinion in regard to the unconstitutionality of all the State Debt over the $300,000 authorized by Constitution.

The feeling of the people of California was everywhere strong against repudiation.

A good deal of talk, and no little excitement, had been caused in San Francisco by the rumor that the notorious NED MCGOWAN had reached Sacramento and given himself up to the authorities there, with a view to taking his trial on the indictment now pending against him. This subsequently proved true, and it was thought by some that steps would be taken by the Vigilance Committee to obtain possession of his person. The Committee, however, resolved to leave him to be dealt with by the Courts, whose prisoner he is, and whose duty it is to take him into custody and to give him a fair trial; a course in which the people have generally acquiesced.

PATRICK CANNEY, a native of New-York City, aged about 30 years, died suddenly at the Hospital in San Francisco, on the 2d inst., after an illness of only two days. The deceased was a member of the Legislature in 1852, and had been until lately employed in the Custom House.

Governor JOHNSON had offered a reward of $2,500 for the murderers of Sheriff BARTON, of Los Angeles.

From all parts of the mines the reports are most favorable. Water is abundant everywhere, and is to be had in many localities where it could not be found for years past. Owing to this, many rich places in the dry diggings were being worked that could not be before. Quartz mining is attracting much attention, and is generally remunerative. The same is true of tunneling and other deep operations. New diggings are being constantly discovered, many of which are rich and extensive.

A rich deposit of coal had been found near Mormon Island, twenty-two miles east of Sacramento City, near the terminus of the railroad.

The weather in California for the two weeks ending March 5, had been unusually wet for the season; indeed, this has been the case with the entire month of February, which is generally the driest month of the wet season. This, while it has rendered the roads bad, and in some parts of the country nearly impassable, and done much damage to the flumes, ditches, and various other kinds of property exposed to the floods, has, on the other hand, rendered mining operations almost everywhere active, and greatly improved the prospects of the farmer and grazier for the coming season. In consequence of the floods there were many accidents in all parts of the country, resulting in both the loss of property and life.

Complaints are made at the great quantity of rain that has fallen in Washington Territory lately, being more than for several years past.

The expressmen were frozen to death during the late cold weather between Walla-Walla and the Dalles.

The reports of the rich gold diggings and big lump found on Sucker Creek, near Crescent City, are confirmed. The latter vary from 80 pounds down to eight pounds.

Treasure List per Illinois.

Drexel & Co.	$310,000	Scholle & Bros	11,006
Wells, Fargo & Co.	192,560	Conroy & O'Connor	10,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	128,043	Wm. Seligman & Co.	10,000
James Patrick	80,000	Newhouse, Spatz & Co.	10,000
Chas. Morgan & Co.	60,000	Wm. Heller & Co.	9,000
Robb, Hallett & Co.	58,000	R. A. Stern & Co.	8,300
Metropolitan Bank	56,000	J. H. Brewer & Co.	8,000
Howland & Aspinwall	46,595	J. B. Weir	7,250
Ross, Falconer & Co.	44,680	G. H. Wines & Co.	6,700
Order	40,675	John Phelan, Jr.	6,000
R. Kelly & Co.	28,000	Freeman & Co.	5,000
American Ex. Bank	20,000	J. Heller & Bros.	3,082
Renard & Co.	20,016	Thos. J. Hance & Co.	3,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	19,758	Henry Strybing	1,800
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	16,010	A. R. & D. Sands	496
R. Meader & O. Adams	13,000	Total	$1,187,128

The Election for State Senator in California—Its Importance—The Impeachments of State Officers—Repudiation, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 4, 1857.

There has been an effort on the part of some to represent to the public that the extra legal proceedings last Summer in this city, to rescue the ballot-box from villains, and restore law, originated in no good,—tended to no good,—and can result in no good.

Whether this is true or false time alone can satisfactorily show. And we can afford to wait till time does show.

But evidence is beginning to appear of a very satisfactory nature.

There has just been an election, which, on account of its bearing upon this point, became very important. The seat of one of the Senators representing this city and county became vacant by his resignation. An election was ordered to fill his place. Now there had been considerable said at the capital of late, to the effect that the Vigilance Committee and the Reform measures were disowned here, and that those who were engaged in them did not like to avow it. The election, therefore, offered a fine opportunity to test the truth of these assertions, and determine the verdict of the people as they would give it long after the excitements of conflict had passed away.

To make the case fairer, they were called on to abandon their political parties, for the leaders of both Democrats and Republicans saw fit to make party nominations,—the latter, however, in support of the Reform measures. At the same time a card was published, nominating an independent candidate, to represent the sentiment in favor of the reform commenced by the late Vigilance Committee, which was signed by a large number of our best citizens and business firms. It was fully discussed in the papers, and was met in all sincerity. The result was as follows, not including the small vote outside the city limits, which was strongly in favor of reform:

The peoples' independent reform candidate	4,501
The Democratic opposition candidate	2,908
The Republican candidate	477

The last mentioned having been nominated and voted for, both on political grounds and as supporting the Reform measures, the true result of the election upon the latter question was as follows:

In favor of the late Committee of Vigilance	4,978
Against it	2,908

Thus do our citizens indorse their own action, and evince their united determination to carry out in a legal and orderly way the reforms that they were obliged to commence at such a fearful risk. And since at such cost they have established the purity of elections, they will not allow them any more to be lost through inattention.

The reform and economy that are so popular in this city, begin to reach State affairs. Malfeasance in office, and the squandering of public funds have received a decided check.

The treasurer of the State and the comptroller have both been impeached, and the former has been reached by a criminal prosecution.

Our State Debt, which every body who ever saw our State Constitution might have known was illegal, has been accumulated by speculation and waste.

The Supreme Court has declared it unconstitutional. But the idea of its repudiation I do not believe to be entertained here. To be sure the three millions and more has gone for nothing,—the State has nothing of any consequence to shew for it.

But because we have lost the money, we do not intend to throw away our State credit with it.

The debt will undoubtedly be paid, though it will be a matter of time. When the question of assuming it is referred to the people, there can be no doubt of their voting to pay it. W.

Unconstitutionality of the California State Debt Confirmed by the Supreme Court—The Question of Repudiation, &c.

From the San Francisco Herald.

The Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of the Capitol contract, review the decision previously delivered in the wagon-road case, fortify the positions assumed therein, and indicate that the only way by which the present indebtedness of the State can be legalized, is by a direct submission of the question to the people. Two opinions, both coinciding, were delivered—one by Chief Justice MURRAY and the other by Judge BURNETT. In relation to the construction of the eighth section of the Constitution, upon which the original opinion was based, and which prohibits the Legislature from contracting, without submitting the question to the people, any debt which "in the aggregate shall exceed the sum of $300,000," Judge BURNETT says:

"The argument against the correctness of the construction given that article of the Constitution in the case of Johnson, is entirely based upon the supposed injurious consequences that, it is alleged, must flow from that decision. And it is insisted, for this reason, that the limitation does not apply to the necessary expenses of the Government, and could not have been so intended. But the language of the article is against this ground, as well as the nature and reason of the case.

The Legislature is allowed to contract debts beyond the limits prescribed, in case of war, invasion or insurrection; and if, as counsel contend, the limit does not include the necessary expenses of the Government, why were those exceptions to that limit allowed? If the general rule include a case, it is wholly illogical to make such case an exception to that rule. The expenses, in case of war, invasion and insurrection, are surely as necessary as the ordinary expenses of the State Government; and if the general limit would not include these ordinary expenses of the State, why should the same general rule include the more pressing demand in time of war? There could be no good sense in making an idle exception, and the exception would seem to be idle upon the hypothesis that the counsel is correct.

So far from the necessary and ordinary expenses of the State forming an exception to the restriction, they were evidently among those especially included in it, and for obvious reasons.

The limit did not apply to the first Legislature; because, by the sixteenth section of the twelfth article it was so expressly provided; and that Legislature was 'authorized to negotiate for such amount as may be necessary to pay the expenses of the State Government.' In other words, that limit did not apply to the first Legislature, which was expressly authorized to borrow money for the necessary expenses of the State."

On the same branch of the subject Judge MURRAY says:

"Having already decided that the eighth article is not directory, I shall next assume that it applies to the current or necessary expenses of the Government. This conclusion, I think, is most obvious and warranted by familiar rules of construction. If not intended to apply to the ordinary expenses of the State, the article is entirely superfluous, as ample provision is made for the extraordinary expenses, such as war, invasion or insurrection, or rather they are excepted from the general rule, which, of necessity, applies to ordinary expenses. Again, it is said the eighth article applies to works of internal improvements, and other works of a public character. On examination it will be found that these are exceptions to the general prohibition; that no debt or liability can be incurred, unless in case of war, to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection; except the same shall be authorized by law for some 'single object or work.' So far from this section extending only to the prohibition of some single object or work, we would be carrying the powers of the Legislature to their utmost extent, to hold that the present indebtedness can be legalized under this provision, and that a bill for this single object or purpose, indorsed by the people, would be constitutional."

All the questions in relation to the indebtedness of the State are settled by these opinions. The only mode by which it can be legalized is by a submission of the question to the people.

The whole of the present debt of the State, with the exception of that contracted by the first Legislature, is unconstitutional. If a majority of the people vote to pay it, it will be paid—if not, it will be repudiated, and California will forever be disgraced. All that the Legislature has to do now in the premises is to pass a bill submitting the question to the people. The Supreme Court intimate that by such a course the debt may be legalized, and argue that the Legislature has not the power to levy or appropriate taxes, as contemplated for some weeks past, to meet either the interest or principal of the debt. On this point Judge BURNETT's reasoning seems to us to be conclusive. He says:

"If, then, the Legislature had no right to create a State debt beyond the limit fixed by the Constitution, that body has no Constitutional right to tax the people to pay a void debt. The power of taxation for purposes contemplated by the Constitution is unlimited in the Legislature, but such power does not exist for purposes not sanctioned by that instrument, but expressly prohibited. The restriction upon the power of the Legislature would be nugatory, if the same end could be accomplished in other modes. The evil intended to be prevented would still exist, and the injury to the people would be the same. If the power to create the debt is denied, the power to levy taxes to pay it must equally be denied. The power to pay is a necessary incident to the power to contract, and they must stand or fall together."

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The Supreme Court has recently rendered a decision in an appeal case, confirmatory of the positions taken in its opinions on the Wagon Road case, and going somewhat more definitely and at greater length into the merits of the important question involved—the validity of the State Debt. It is now plain that no steps can be taken which will clear our skirts of Repudiation unless the people themselves are afforded an opportunity of saving the honor of the State, and avail themselves of it. The decision has called forth some heated discussion in the Legislature, in which the action of the Court is mercilessly ridiculed, and insinuations of no complimentary character to the Supreme Judges indulged in. We think, however, that in a legal point of view no objection can be urged to the views taken by our highest tribunal. The fault was in the decision having been so long delayed, and as that culpability rests upon a multitude of shoulders, it is comparatively easy for any individual accused to shift the responsibility.

It is particularly unfortunate that at this juncture a doubt should arise as to the payment of the July interest on the State bonds in New-York; but holders may console themselves with the reflection that had not the Pacific Express Company provision (unsatisfactory as it is) been made, action might have been taken on grounds based on the decision to prevent the money being sent forward. It is barely possibly that the interest may yet be paid; and also quite likely that steps would be taken to prevent payment, if action were taken to secure it now. We are in a strange condition—a humiliating position—and there is no hope save in the integrity of the people, for by them the question must ultimately be decided; and when our legislators have tired themselves with talking, they will probably act in a manner which will bring the question to a settlement by popular action. We have every confidence in the ultimate redemption of the State indebtedness. Legal requirements only made it a matter of time.

The Impeachments against the California State Officers.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The friends of G. W. WHITMAN, State Comptroller, recently impeached in the Assembly, have hitherto taken the ground that the charges against him were rather of carelessness in the exercise of his official duties than criminality. Poor as this excuse is, it would seem from the detailed Articles of Impeachment against him that he is not entitled even to the meagre benefit it would allow him. He is in them accused of compelling the clerk, HUGHSON—who recently absconded—to refuse the Board of Examiners facilities to enable them to carry out the provisions of the act for the better protection of the State Treasury, and of threatening him and other employees in the office with dismissal if they disregarded his instructions; likewise of having personally interfered with said Board in the discharge of their legitimate duties. He also refused to furnish information to the Governor on subjects connected with his office in reply to specific queries made by the Executive. The bulk of his misdoing, however, appears to have been in complicity with the notorious State Prison lessee, ESTILL, to whom—in defiance of the provisions of law and without even complying with the ordinary formalities—he issued warrants to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, details of his proceedings in relation to which are given in specifications attached to the Articles of Impeachment. He is also charged with complicity in the substitution of evidences of State indebtedness for cash in the Treasury with R. A. ROWE and the same HUGHSON to whom we have before alluded.

It seems hardly possible, after perusing the Articles of Impeachment, to doubt that the State Comptroller has been guilty of gross official misconduct. In fact, were not the charge made susceptible of proof, were there not evidence existing rendering his culpability almost a moral certainty, even the preliminary step of impeachment could not be justified, inflicting as it does a much greater injury on the reputation of an accused party than a simple indictment by a grand jury of any other criminal procedure. We shall watch this trial as well as that of the State Treasurer, which will precede it, with no ordinary degree of interest.

The McGowan Relief Bill in the California Legislature.

From the San Francisco Alta.

The funniest relief bill we have heard of at the present session, is the one introduced by Hon. JEFF. HUNT, the waggish member from San Bernardino, for the "relief" of NED MCGOWAN, from being brought within the jurisdiction of the Court in which an indictment has been found against him, to stand his trial. The member for San Bernardino is celebrated as a wit, a wag and a joker, and we were at first inclined to the belief that this was his latest attempt. But when we find such a proposition seriously entertained in the Assembly, we are forced to the belief that there is something in all this of a worse nature than fun.

Seriously, we think that this interference on the part of the Legislature in this peculiar case, is a disgrace and a damning shame to that body. Why, and upon what grounds should Hon. EDWARD MCGOWAN be exempted from the usual course of the law, and a special act passed to save him from the routine through which other persons indicted for felonies are obliged to pass? What business has the Legislature to go out of its usual course to extend to him that "relief" which they would not think of doing to others in the same circumstances? There are no extraordinary reasons for this. We stated on the day after it was positively known that MCGOWAN was in Sacramento, that there was no other disposition here than that he should have a fair and impartial trial, and since then we have seen no man who has not coincided with us. The Legislature ought to be ashamed of themselves, for even considering this matter.

Execution of the Bandit Chief Flores at Los Angeles.

From the Los Angeles Star, Feb. 21.

On Saturday last the people of this city, and a large number from the principal towns of the county, assembled together for the purpose of determining what should be done with FLORES and the other prisoners then in jail. After a good deal of talking a vote was taken, and it was resolved, without a dissenting voice, that FLORES should be executed forthwith.

It was resolved to hand the other prisoners over to the authorities, their crimes being only attempts at murder, burglary, and horse-stealing. We had intended to make some remarks as to how this decision was secured—to notice the inference justly deducible therefrom—but we have had so much of this of late that we have no disposition to return to the subject.

On the adjournment of the meeting, the people marched to the jail, and took possession of FLORES. He had been expecting this visit. In a short time he was led out, and was received by Capt. TWIST's company, who guarded him to the place of execution. These were followed by Captain FARGEY's Company, (French,) the whole escorted by a large company of mounted Californians and Americans. Rev. Father RAHO and Rev. VICENTE LLOVER, were also in attendance, and accompanied the prisoner to his last scene. The prisoner walked with firmness, and seemed as composed as any one in

the crowd. The distance from the jail to the hill on which the scaffold is erected, is about a quarter of a mile. The prisoner was dressed in white pants, light vest and black merino sack coat. He was a young man, about 22 years of age, and of pleasing countenance. There was nothing in his appearance to indicate the formidable bandit which he had proved himself to be.

On arriving at the place of execution, the prisoner was led to the foot of the gallows, still accompanied by his spiritual guides, the armed men forming a hollow square, supported by the cavalry in the rear. His arms were then tied to his body, and [illegible] ascended the drop. He [illegible] to address the people, who [illegible]. His remarks were interpreted, and merely to the effect—that he was now ready to die; that he had committed many crimes, and that he died without having ill-will against any man, and hoped that no one would bear ill-will against him. He repeated that he was now ready to die. Observing some persons among the crowd whom he had known, he called one or two towards him, and gave some final directions, leaving his body to them. He then handed a white handkerchief to one of the attendants, and wished his face to be covered with it, which was done. His legs were then bound, and the rope adjusted around his neck, during which he conversed in conversation with those in his immediate vicinity. The handkerchief was placed over his head, the attendants took farewell of him, left the drop, and immediately after the plank was drawn from under him, and the body of FLORES swung in the air. The fall was too short, and the unfortunate wretch struggled in agony for a considerable time. In his last despairing efforts, the rope around his arms slipped above his elbows, and he grasped the rope by which he was suspended. It required considerable effort to release his hold. After a protracted struggle, very painful to behold, the limbs became quiet, and finally stiff in death,—thus ended the brief but stormy life of the famous bandit, JUAN FLORES. After hanging some time, a physician examined the body, and declared there was no pulse. The body was kept hanging for about an hour, and was then handed over to those who had engaged to take charge of it. After which the people dispersed. The execution took place about 2 o'clock P. M.

Outrages of Brigham Young.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald*, writing from Salt Lake City on the 7th of January, says:

"I have to chronicle one of the most daring and insulting national crimes ever committed in the United States, and that, too, under the direct care and control, and under the immediate order and direction of this man YOUNG. Early in January, and just in advance of the meeting of the Supreme Court, a party of the Mormons in high standing in the Church, and under the advice of BRIGHAM YOUNG, repaired to the office of Hon. G. P. STILES, one of the United States District Judges, the law office of T. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., and the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and took therefrom all the papers belonging to the Supreme Court, [illegible] carried away, together with nine hundred volumes of the laws, furnished by the Federal Government for the use of the Territory of Utah. The reason given for this [illegible] was that Congress would not admit them as a State, and that they would not allow the Federal officers to remain in the Territory, and that what officers were now in the Territory must leave as soon as grass grows or he will send them [illegible]. Now, Sir, can you find a parallel to this act of treason since the organization of the American Colonies? If so, please name the time and place.

It seems now to be a settled fact that the laws of Congress cannot be carried out or put in force in this Territory—the only law known or obeyed is the law of the Church, and that is the will of BRIGHAM YOUNG, who most clearly is the most brutal tyrant now on earth, and in point of treasonous designs, without an equal. Often have the Courts decided against the enactments of the Utah Legislature [illegible]. The Mormons go on after their own [illegible] of doing business, wholly disregarding and setting at defiance the opinions and decisions of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and openly declare that they will not obey nor be governed by any court unless he is a Mormon, and that any one who thinks otherwise can lose his life by trying the experiment, which most emphatically will be the case unless a strong military aid is given by the United States Government. In what way can any one [illegible] justice where the mandate of one man is the supreme law of the land, when you have Mormon jurors, witnesses, officers, &c., all bound by a secret oath of hostility not only to all the laws of Congress, but toward all the officers of the United States Government, from President down to that of Marshal of the Territory of Utah.

At this time, there are five young men lingering out a weary life of misery and wretchedness, groaning beneath heavy loads of iron, in the damp and dismal cells of the Utah Penitentiary, for no crime known to the laws other than expressing opinions of disapprobation of the doctrines of Mormonism, which here is the blackest crime a man can commit. It is worthy of remark that these young men are not Mormons, but were passing on their way to California, from Missouri. Poor fellows! they are doomed to a sickly and lingering death, and that soon, for it is not possible to survive such brutal treatment very long. Quite recently a young man by the name of Lewis was convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and while on their way to the prison a band of ruffians took him away from the officer and deprived him of his ——, and then put him into the prison to die. These things are too common to be endured much longer; and unless the Federal Government speedily lends aid unto her officers now in this Territory, the miserable ends of both Mormons and officers of the Government can be better anticipated than told.

California Markets—March 5.

The market during the past fortnight, until immediately at the close, has been almost barren of transactions in general merchandise. Through the latter part of February very heavy rains fell here and in the interior, which, while they insured the miners and farmers against a want of water for the remainder of the season, did, for the time being, operate to almost suspend the demand for goods from the remote interior towns, owing to the enhanced cost of hauling goods over bad roads, notwithstanding there is good reason to believe that stocks generally throughout the State are pretty well reduced.

Our jobbers [illegible] of their trade to lag in fresh supplies, exhibited no disposition to enter the market until within three days past, the weather clearing off finely, and considerable importations of fresh goods coming to hand, after a long interval from home Atlantic ports, they have come forward with somewhat more of alacrity as buyers for desirable goods.

Prices for merchandise have undergone very little change since our last review, and upon the whole have exhibited much steadiness and uniformity. In Breadstuffs and Feed Grains on the other hand there has been a further enhancement of the market values within the past fortnight, and although the price of Flour as we write is fully double what it was thirty days since, it is by no means certain that the upward movement has yet reached its culminating point.

The advance is, of course, purely speculative, as the weather has been such as to prevent much Produce from being sent in by the farmers, and has also restricted the sales for consumption to the interior. One effect of high prices for domestic produce at this juncture will be to induce the farmers to put more land in grain this season, and the abundant rains which have fallen almost guarantee an enormous crop next Summer, from which there will be a large surplus available for exportation.

The arrivals since our last review was written have been the *Edwin Forrest*, *Andrew Jackson*, *Beacon*, *War Hawk*, and *Harvey Birch*, from New-York; the *Wild Wood* and *Morning Light*, from Boston, with full assorted cargoes; the *Kenstons* from Cardiff; and the *West Cheer* and *Troy*, from Sydney, with coals; and the *Ada*, from Guaymas, with Mexican produce. The most of the arrivals from New-York and Boston took place immediately at the close, and the proximity of "steamer day" had, of course, a good deal of influence in preventing many sales from being made out of their cargoes.

The upward movement in Breadstuffs which commenced early in February and at the date of our preceding review had carried Domestic Flour to $11 ℔ bbl, and wheat to 3⅜ @3½c. ℔ lb., has continued without the slightest check or hindrance since, and we have to quote as we write fair Superfine Domestic brands salable at $15, and extra brands at $16 ℔ bbl., and good to choice Wheat 4¾c @5c. ℔ lb. It will thus be perceived that the market value of Breadstuffs has just been doubled since the 1st of February, and the simple fact that a rise in prices was steady from day to day, without the slightest exhibition of faltering or weakness, is pretty strong proof that the movement was well based, even if the extreme rates now reached should not ultimately be fully sustained. Of course, the question as to prices between this and harvest hinges entirely upon the available stocks of wheat yet remaining in the farmers' hands, and how much will come from abroad. At $15 ℔ bbl. for Flour, we may expect that every barrel that can be spared from the Atlantic ports will be sent to market, and operators have calculated that in any event not more than 25,000 bbls. will be sent down.

The market is bare at this moment of Gallego or Haxall Flour. A parcel of 1,317 bbls of the latter brand, to arrive per *John Milton*, was sold a few days since at $21 ℔ bbl., the highest price realized since the Fall of 1853.

It is not necessary, nor would it be an easy matter, to detail the operations during the fortnight in Flour last week. [illegible] prices which we give at the commencement of this article represent the market at the close.

The advance in Breadstuffs have been shared to some extent by both Barley and Oats, and the transactions in both of these cereals during the fortnight sum up a heavy total. We quote Barley at 3⅛c. at the close, and parcels have been realized 3c; last sales of Oats were made at 3⅛c @3⅜c., and the market closes exceedingly firm.

Domestic Beans have ruled steady through the fortnight, with moderate sales of White and Bayos at 5c. Some lots of superior quality have realized 5¼c @5½c.

The following is a statement of the receipts of California grown Produce from the bay and coast ports for each of the weeks ending February 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th, 1857, with the total for the month:

	Feb. 7.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 28.	Total.
Barley, bags	3,011	[illegible]	345	2,806	6,325
Beans, bags	308	451	44	265	1,098
Bran, bags	4,130	1,348	1,773	—	7,347
Flour, qr sks	7,180	4,880	4,617	2,704	19,396
Hay, bales	2,148	1,480	1,001	983	5,871
Oats, bags	380	287	1,616	1,810	5,250
Potatoes, bags	7,856	8,273	4,021	2,417	22,135
Wheat, bags	2,953	20,1[illegible]	12,736	11,219	47,158

The receipts of Flour from the country in February were about one-third larger than in either December or January; the receipts of Wheat in February were about 130 ℔ cent in excess of those of the two previous months. The weather during the last half of February was exceedingly wet, and rendered it difficult for the farmers who still hold Wheat to get it to the embarcaderos for shipment except at a heavy cost for hauling. A continuance of fine weather for a few days will undoubtedly show a very marked increase in the quantity of produce coming to market.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, Feb. 19, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Warren F. Hall, to Miss Margaret Cook, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Feb. 19, by Rev. N. P. Heath, Mr. B. Benedict, of Alameda, to Mrs. F. A. Hamilton, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on the evening of Feb. 19, at the residence of R. W. [illegible], Esq., by Rev. Mr. [illegible], Wm. M. Lent, of San Francisco, to Mrs. Frances E. Lewis, of New-York City.

In San Francisco, Feb. 19, by Rev. E. Brierly, Benjamin Brown, Esq., to Miss Julia Wilson, all of this city.

In Oroville, Feb. 8, by J. T. Elliott, Esq., Mr. John S. Davis, of New-York, to Miss E. M. Tyler, of Syracuse, N. Y.

At Briggsville, Feb. 8, by Rev. Mr. Kellogg, Mr. George C. Chism, of Horsetown, to Miss Lizzie Ann, daughter of Stephen Lean, Esq., of Briggsville.

At Marble Valley, Feb. 12, by Rev. D. A. Dryden, Mr. Wm. B. Kingsbury, of Michigan Bar, to Miss Matilda U. Bennett, of Marble Valley.

In San Francisco, Feb. 21, by C. A. [illegible], Esq., Justice of the Peace, Charles [illegible], of Los Angeles, to Bertha Romtex, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Feb. 27, by Rev. S. M. Willey, Mr. Goodman Castle to Miss Cate Cleal, all of this city.

At Cold Spring, Feb. 15, Dr. E. [illegible] to Miss Mary Lamb.

In Stockton, Feb. 18, Mr. Henry B. Underhill to Miss Virginia Grove.

At Mokelumne Hill, Feb. 19, Mr. Anthony [illegible] to Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

At the residence of James [illegible], Esq., Feb. 21, by Rev. Dr. Ver Mehr, Mr. Edward M. Brown, of Campo Seco, Calaveras County, to Miss Hannah Fawcett, of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, Feb. 21, by Rev. William H. Hill, Mr. George Chadwick to Mrs. Amelia Jane Sanders, all of this city.

In Sacramento, Feb. 22, at the residence of S. M. Culver, W. G. [illegible] to Miss Harriet Ferris.

In Sonora, Feb. 8, Mr. William Field to Miss Amanda McCommon.

In Grass Valley, Feb. 14, by the Rev. Edmund D. Owen, Mr. Richard Mountjoy to Miss Margaret Wilson, of Philadelphia.

In Sacramento, Feb. 21, Mr. George Chadwick to Mrs. Amelia Jane Sanders.

In San Francisco, Feb. 26, at the residence of Joseph E. [illegible], by the Rev. Mr. [illegible], Mr. George Morrow, of San Francisco, to Mrs. Charlotte Van Voorst, of New York City.

In San Francisco, Feb. 24, by the Rev. Father Gallagher, Mr. Frederick Siglin to Miss Sarah Kane.

In Sacramento, Feb. 8, [illegible] John G. Taylor to Miss Emma E. De Profontaine.

In Folsom, Feb. 12, Hon. G. F. Carpenter, Senator from El Dorado County, to Miss Mary A. Whitney.

In San Francisco, Feb. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kip, Miss Carrie E. McLean to William M. Chapman, all of this city.

Feb. 26, at the residence of E. Price, by Dr. Eckman, Mr. Aaron Cook to Miss Mina Levy, both of Monterey.

At Middle Bar, Mokelumne River, Feb. 23, Mr. William Steward to Miss Elizabeth Mains.

DIED.

At Goodyear's Bar, Feb. 13, from injuries received by the caving of a tunnel, Wm. Allen, a native of England, aged about 40 years.

In Stockton, at the County Hospital, of general dropsy, Charles H. Van Dorn, aged 45 years, a native of New-Jersey.

At Texas Springs, Shasta Co., Feb. 15, Mr. T. B. Prikett, formerly of North Carolina.

In San Francisco, Feb. 24, Margaret, daughter of Jonathan Hunt, aged 7 years and 4 months.

In San Francisco, Feb. 22, Henry E. Cohen, of Liverpool, England, aged 26 years.

In San Francisco, on Sunday night, Feb. 22, of putrid sore throat, Josephine, only child of Wyatt and Gertrude Birdsall, aged 7 years and 6 months.

In San Francisco, Feb. 22, Ellen, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ryan, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In Petaluma, Feb. 14, Edward Theodore, only son of Mrs. Mary E. Goodwin, aged 20 months.

At Beach Hill, Placer Co., Feb. 18, the wife of Mr. Thomas Holland.

In San Francisco, Feb. 24, at 2½ P. M., Antonia, wife of Mr. Louis Brunner, aged 34 years.

At the Stockton Insane Asylum, Eugene Bock, late a member of Lafayette Hook and Ladder Co., No. 2.

In Panama, Jan. 21, Doña Dolores Arosemena de Quesada, wife of Don Mariano Arosemena late Minister to Peru, and mother of Don Justo Arosemena first Governor of the state of Panama, and now Senator in Congress.

In Petaluma, Feb. 14, Edward Theodore, only son of Mrs. Mary E. Goodwin, aged 20 months.

In San Francisco, Feb. 25, Mr. W. W. Scott.

In San Francisco, Feb. 27, of disease of the heart, Mrs. Teresa Dyer, a native of St. Louis, Mo., aged 25 years.

In San Francisco, Feb. 27, of debility, Mary Frances Collen, aged 3 days.

In San Francisco, Feb. 28, of dysentery, Fanny Goldsmith, a native of San Francisco, aged 3 months.

In San Francisco, Feb. 27, of fever, Francisco Lopez, a native of Mexico, aged 21 years.

In San Francisco, Feb. 27, of consumption, John Mercantile, a native of the Island of Jersey, aged 34 years.

In Sonora, Feb. 22, Matilda R., daughter of Charles P. and Emily C. Wilkins, aged 5 years and 4 months.

At San Juan, Feb. 11, of dysentery, Dr. William H. Saunders, Surgeon of the Nicaraguan schooner *Granada*, in the 27th year of his age.

Feb. 27, after a brief illness, Elizabeth B., wife of Capt. Joseph S. Garcia, aged 26 years, formerly of Lynn, Mass.

In Marysville, Feb. 26, John Pierce, aged 36 years, formerly from Tennessee.

March 2, at his residence, South Park, Romain D. Boom, a native of Belgium, aged 44 years.

In San Francisco, March 1, Florence Sullivan, aged 25 years, a native of Cork, Ireland.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

THE WHALING FLEET—WHALING ENTERPRISE—CUSTOM-HOUSE STATISTICS OF THE ISLANDS.

Our advices from Honolulu are to the 31st of January. The result of our inquiries, says the *Pacific Advertiser*, in regard to the whaling fleet of 1857, is that it will be smaller than for five years past. Many whalers which formerly cruised in the North Pacific have left New-Bedford fitted out for sperm whaling on the Line and South Pacific. The North Pacific fleet of 1857, as near as we can now judge, will not number over 160 or 170 vessels. The *Advertiser* gives a list of 58 ships which are known to have left American ports during 1856, for the North Pacific.

The same paper in its issue of Jan. 29 says:

"Three whalers, the barks *United States* and *Cynthia*, and brig *Victoria*, sailed week before last, and the bark *Black Warrior*, Capt. ROBERT BROWN, and brig *Hawaii*, Capt. BURNS, sailed last week, making five whalers, owned and fitted out in Honolulu, that have left that port, during January, to cruise. The *Black Warrior*, formerly owned by Capt. JAMES MAKEE, was recently purchased by Capt. BROWN and five of our merchants. She sailed for $9,000, including cost of vessel, outfit and advances to crew. There are four whalers still in port, owned here, fitting out, which will sail soon—the barks *Harmony* and *Italy*, and brigs *Prince de Joinville* and *Oahu*. This branch of business is on the increase."

"W. GOODALE, Collector General of Customs at Honolulu, publishes in the *Polynesian* elaborate tables, showing the Custom House statistics of the Island for 1856. We learn from them as follows: The total value of imported goods for the year was $1,152,418, of which $922,930 paid duty. The customs receipts were $123,172, of which $113,614 were realized at Honolulu. The value of foreign goods exported was $204,546; of domestic products $155,448; and of the same furnished as supplies to the shipping $223,550; total, $583,544. The oil and whalebone transhipped at Honolulu and Lahaina in 1856, amounted as follows: Sperm oil, 121,274 galls.; whale oil, 1,841,579 galls.; bone, 1,074,942 pounds. One hundred and twenty three merchant vessels (42,213 tons) visited the Hawaiian ports during the year. Of these 80 ships (31,010 tons) were American, and 19 (4,619 tons) were British. During the same period 350 whaling American vessels (out of 366, total number of whalers) visited the Islands."

SHARP SKIRMISHES WITH THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—We have received our Jacksonville exchanges of Thursday morning. Accounts from Fort Myers of the 9th inst. report a skirmish with a small band of Indians and Lieut. FREEMAN himself was wounded. Four others were wounded, four killed, and four drummer boys missing. This includes three different engagements with Indians on the part of Lieut. FREEMAN and a relief detachment under Lieut. ARNOLD. Twenty Indians were seen at one time, and it is supposed they were one hundred in all at that place, and resolved on desperate fighting. Capt. STEVENSON, from Fort Keats, set out on the 10th, and would be joined soon by Gen. HARNEY, and escort, to elect the Indians in their camps. Additional details are anxiously expected, as it is believed the hiding places have been discovered.—*Charleston Courier.*

PARIS GOSSIP.

Washington's Birthday in Paris—Court Scandal—Mlle. Brohan—Dueling—Anesthetic Agent—Theatrical and Literary Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, March 9, 1857.

WHY WE HAD NO WASHINGTON BALL.

Last year, in rendering an account of the great Washington Ball given in Paris the 22d of February by the Americans, I was so unfortunate as to characterize it as an established "institution" of the country, which would grow in the estimation of the public with each repetition. So far from this proving true, this year the "institution" *made default*; we had no ball at all. Like many other brilliant inventions, its vitality was exhausted in the *début*.

But why was it? It was not that the number of Americans was inferior to that of last winter, nor that the public were not ready to patronize it as well as on the previous occasions. The difficulty—curious enough—lay in a want of managers. The managers of last year had too many vexations to wish again to engage in the enterprise. Their honors were too dearly gained; for, besides the labor and the difficulties of the position, they had to open their own purse-strings at the end of the performance to make up a small deficit. But one of the chief reasons, I imagine, was the criticisms, just or unjust, which appeared in the TIMES and in *Harper's Magazine* against their management of the affair. It was a just criticism, that of the TIMES which denounced a celebration of Washington's birthday, at which hundreds of titled nobodys were made to figure, to the exclusion of men of renown in the world of science and letters. But there were great misconceptions in the well-written criticism from the easy chair of *Harper's Magazine*, which showed that the writer had no idea whatever of the difficulties of the position. The leaders of American society here then are the same now, and it was hardly to be expected that for a labor so ungratefully rewarded, they would again feel the necessary amount of enthusiasm to engage in the affair.

It is a pity, however; for the Washington Ball was immensely popular. The number of applications made this year by people of distinction to the managers of last year for tickets was very considerable, the applicants supposing that the Ball was a permanent affair. They have been allowed to attribute its failure to party dissensions on home politics.

[illegible]

Have you ever habituated yourself to tracing the course of a rumor from its origin in the crowd to its final dépôt in the columns of a journal? It is a curious and entertaining exercise. Its origin is generally isolated, and may be true or untrue. The secret is first told in a confidential way to the nearest friends, and escapes from its first sacred depository through that weakness of the human mind which seeks notoriety on borrowed capital. Then the secret finds its way to the tea-table; then to the private saloon. It is in the [illegible] misunderstandings and unguarded exaggerations of these two stages in its progress towards the journal, that the secret gains its principal exaggerations. From the saloon, it goes to the club, and from here directly to the journal. In its last stage, that of the club, it falls among serious men, and is not likely to receive among them any pernicious modifications. The journalist in turn is bound, by the [illegible] of his duty to his readers, not to augment the rumor.

To-day I can give you a rumor which has passed neither the tea-table, the saloon, nor the Club, but which, nevertheless, in view of its nature, I would not undertake to guarantee. Perhaps you may not regard the rumor of sufficient importance to warrant all this preface and these extraordinary precautions in approaching the subject, but you are going to see at once what it is all about.

It is an old habit to charge all sorts of indelicate peccadilloes on crowned heads. Guilty or not guilty, they are obliged to pass over to history a budget of scandals that serves often as a *sauce trouffé* to other wise insipid materials. NAPOLEON III is not likely to prove an exception to the general fact. However solid may be the other materials of his memoirs, they will not be wanting in *sauce trouffé*. His antecedents are not needed to give color to the history. For a twelvemonth public rumor has accused him of all sorts of little sins against his Empress, the fair EUGENIE. Naturally, the camp of Ladies of Honor had to suffer in this proximity. Then, certain theatrical beauties. After these, a belle *Italienne*, and now—oh, ungratefulness!—it is a compatriot of EUGENIE, a belle *Castillanne*. But leaving aside disgusting details, I come to the fact, or rather the rumor, which I set out to tell.

The Empress, it is said, by an unexpected weakness of mind, has gradually lost the hold she had on the Emperor's affections. Weakness of mind, perhaps, is too strong a word; (and if it is, I beg the fair accused's pardon.) But she has at least exhibited lately a degree of frivolity and of lightness, totally unbecoming her elevated position. Thus her time is spent in discussing and getting up fine robes; she wants to relieve the system of court pages and other expurgated fooleries of other centuries; she wants her court to dance, but her inventions are those of the milliner. It appears that EUGENIE is one of those delicate and premature organizations which reach their acme of brilliancy early, and then rapidly decline into effective mediocrity. It would be absurd to suppose that NAPOLEON, with his practical turn of mind, and a full knowledge of the difficulties that surrounded him, was going to unite his fortunes to an unknown woman, merely for her beauties of person; for he might have found plenty of beauties who were known and esteemed in France. But he married EUGENIE becaused he believed her a brilliant woman in point of intellect, who would be able to lend him material assistance in the management of that part of his affairs more particularly belonging to her sex. But, however much cleverness she may have had younger, the hopes of the Emperor appear to be sadly deceived, and it is said that he cannot even trust the organization of the palace *fêtes* to Her Majesty. He is obliged to be a tyrant in his own house. In fine, EUGENIE does not come up to his standard, and he is growing tired of her; hence the sins that are laid at his door. This is the substance of the reports in circulation, and although, as I said before, I cannot guarantee their authenticity, there is a multitude of corroborating evidence which I might give you.

THE NEW ANÆSTHETIC AGENT.

I saw yesterday an application of the new anæsthetic agent, *Amylène*. This substance, which is, I believe, a bi-chlorure of hydrogen, and made from the fecula of potatoes, is an English discovery. The patient was a young woman, for whom a tedious operation was required for a necrosis of the tibia. The *Amylène* was inhaled by the patient with more facility than either chloroform or ether; she even liked it. It took longer, however, to bring her under its influence; but there was no paroxysmal stage. *She did not go to sleep, and yet she felt no pain*; her eyes remained open during the whole operation, which was nearly an hour, but it could only have been a sort of semi-wakefulness, for the two states are evidently incompatible. At the end of the operation, sensibility and full consciousness returned immediately—much sooner than with the other anæsthetic agents. They were obliged to hold the agent to her mouth without intermission; it is thus much more volatile than the others. Its discoverer, who has made an immense number of experiments on birds to test its toxicological qualities, estimates its danger in comparison to chloroform as three to forty!—a difference so great in favor of the *Amylène* that we should hesitate to fix on this figure without a more extended experience. For, unfortunately, the idiosyncrasy of the patient seems to hold so important a place in deaths from anæsthetic agents, that one is almost induced to believe that death results from the anæsthetic state, and not from the particular kind of agent used. Certainly, quantity enters for nothing into the frequency of deaths; for sometimes death occurs at the end of a half hour's inhalation, while it frequently occurs at the third or fourth inspiration. A man died a few days ago at the Hospital of *La Pitié*, in this city, on the table of M. MAISONNEUVE, after three inspirations of chloroform! That was asphyxia, or pulmonary apoplexy, but it was not poison, for poisons obey uniform laws, and a poison that would kill one man in three inspirations, would not allow another to breathe it three hours or half a day with impunity, as has been done over and over again. Any anæsthetic agent, in all probability, would have killed M. MAISONNEUVE's patient.

The great cost of the new agent, *Amylène*, will interdict its general use until new and cheaper modes of manufacture are discovered.

MLLE. AUGUSTINE BROHAN ON VICTOR HUGO.

Mlle. AUGUSTINE BROHAN is a *spirituelle* actress of the Government Theatre, *La Comédie Française*. But AUGUSTINE is more than an actress; she is a wit and a talker of the premier force. Lately the editor of *Figaro* engaged AUGUSTINE to write his leaders in the columns formerly filled by AUGUSTE VILLEMOT, now of the *Indépendance Belge*, and by EDMOND ABOUT, gone to the *Moniteur*. One of Mlle. BROHAN's first sallies was against VICTOR HUGO; the second against LAMARTINE. Her first surprised everybody, for VICTOR HUGO has now no enemies in France. A few reclamations were made, mildly, because the writer was a woman, but these only served to incite her to a new attack, and the result of this has been two duels, or rather one duel and a back out. M. DE VILLEMESSANT, the editor, felt himself bound to protect his lady collaborator, and accepted a challenge from a distinguished friend of the distinguished exile, a gentleman of title, and the duel was fought with small swords, without damage to either party. The other quarrel, growing out of the same affair, was between M. BOURDIN, of *Figaro*, and M. PAUL VIARD, editor of the *Polichinelle*. The latter refused the cartel, and was published.

But really M. DE VILLEMESSANT, who is a brave and generous hearted man, is grossly in the wrong when he makes of his journal a roadway in which a *fille de theatre* may splash the passers-by. A general storm of indignation has been raised by these articles of Mlle. BROHAN, and among other demonstrations, none are more honorable and characteristic than the following from ALEXANDRE DUMAS to M. EMPIS, director of the *Comédie Française*:

"MONSIEUR: I learn that the Courier of *Figaro*, signed *Suzanne*, is written by Mlle. AUGUSTINE BROHAN. I have for M. VICTOR HUGO such a friendship and such an admiration, that I desire that a person who attacks him in his exile shall no longer play in my pieces. I shall in consequence be obliged to withdraw from your repertoire "Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle" and "Les Demoiselles de Saint-Cyr," if you do not prefer to give the *rôles* that Mlle. BROHAN plays therein to other persons. Yours, &c.,

"A. DUMAS."

THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

I was too hasty last week in announcing that the Americans had closed the bargain for the church in the Rue d'Aguesseau. They have renounced that project, and have purchased a piece of ground in a street contiguous to the Avenue of the Champs Elysées, on which they will erect a church immediately. In the meantime their new pastor, Rev. Dr. KIRK, will continue to preach in the Chapel Taitbout, rue de Provence.

HUME AT THE TUILERIES.

I have already spoken of the wonderful impression made at Paris by HUME, the Scotch spirit-rapper. He has been called to perform at the Tuileries and at the houses of the Ministers, and is in fact only to be seen in the highest families of the city. He takes the air of a great gentleman, makes believe that he is a man of fortune, although he is only worth what his magnificent deceptions bring him, and still passes everywhere for an American. At least one column a day of the journals is devoted to his astounding performances. But the journal the most devoted to Mr. HUME is the *Charivari*.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, JR.'S NEW PIECE.

The thirty-first representations of the "Question d'Argent" have produced for the Gymnase Theatre a total receipt of 151,690 francs—about $30,000. The first hundred representations of the "Dame aux Camélias," by the same author (at the Vaudeville) produced 308,000 francs; the first hundred representations of the "Faux Bons-Hommes" now playing at the Vaudeville, produced 324,000 francs!

MALAKOFF.

LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

The Chevalier BUNSEN, Prussian Ambassador to London from 1841 to 1854, who has wholly retired from political life, is now busy at Heidelberg on a new translation of the Bible for the people, with a complete commentary, two volumes of which will appear in a few months, together with an introductory philosophical work—*God in History*—one volume of which has already appeared and is making a great sensation in Germany. BUNSEN, the pupil of HEYNE, at Gottingen, was the friend and successor of NIEBUHR at Rome. His place in letters was determined by his greatest work—*Egypt's Place in Universal History*—published in 1848.

Besides the sum of £10,000 for a year's lecturing throughout Great Britain and Ireland on the subject of the Eastern War, Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, the Correspondent of the London *Times*, is bringing out, in 12 monthly numbers, with illustrations by JOHN GILBERT, a revised, condensed, corrected and improved edition of his *History of the War*.

Dr. LIVINGSTON's *Missionary Explorations in South Africa, and across the Continent from West to East*, are announced. Other promised works, recording personal adventure, are *The Eventful Voyage of H. M. S. Resolute to the Arctic Regions, in search of Sir John Franklin*, 1852, 1853 and 1854, by G. F. MCDOUGALL, Master, with an account of her discovery by an American whaler, and her presentation by the United States to Queen VICTORIA; *Quedah, or Stray Leaves from a Journal in Malayan Waters*, by Captain SHERARD OSBORN; *Oriental and Western Siberia*: a narrative of seven years' explorations and adventures in Siberia, Mongolia, Daouria, the Kirghis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and part of Central Asia, by THOMAS WITLAM ATKINSON; *A Journal of Two Years' Travel in Persia and Ceylon*, by ROBERT B. BINNING, of the East India Company's Service; *The Tent and the Khan*, a journey in the Desert of Palestine, in 1854, by Rev. Dr. STEWART, of Leghorn; and *A Personal Narrative of the Discovery of the Northwest Passage*, with numerous incidents of travel and adventure, during nearly five years' continuous service in the Arctic regions, while in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, by Dr. A. ARMSTRONG, late Surgeon and Naturalist of H. M. S. *Investigator*.

Dr. JOHN DAVY, brother and biographer of Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, the great chemist, announces a new book on fishing, called *The Angler in the Lake Districts; or, Piscatory Colloquies and Fishing Excursions in Westmoreland and Cumberland*. As Dr. DAVY is close on his 80th year, his devotion to the angle is remarkable.

Among the modern curiosities of literature is *An Elementary English Grammar*, by Viscount DUNNE, an Irish nobleman. WALPOLE's list of royal and noble authors could be greatly extended in the present day.

The Brothers MAYHEW announce a new serial, with illustrations by "Phiz," to be called *Paved With Gold; or, The Romance and the Reality of London Streets: an Unfashionable Novel!*

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK is about issuing a new work called *Sir John Falstaff*, in which, by means of 20 plates, the principal events of the Fat Knight's life, in chronological order, are to be illustrated,—the events to be those exhibited or alluded to in the plays of SHAKESPEARE. There will also be an imaginary biography of FALSTAFF, by R. B. BROUGH. The work will be published by LONGMAN & Co.

The mania for early copies of *Shakespeare* seems not on the decline, at any rate, in England. The sum of £95 was lately given there for a first edition of *Hamlet*, which had cost the vendor one shilling. At a recent sale in London, the first folio of *Shakespeare* sold for £47; the second for £8 12s. 6d; the third for £16, and the fourth for £6 18s. A second copy of the third impression, but with the seven plays added, and the autographs of several "lovers of *Shakespeare*," was knocked down for £15. The second edition of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* brought £21. HALLIWELL's *Shakespeare*, partly published, with the purchaser's right to receive the remainder volumes, went for £53. HOLLINSHED's *Chronicles*, on which SHAKESPEARE undoubtedly founded many of his historical plays, brought £6. The celebrated Shakespeare Cup, made from the mulberry planted by "the immortal WILLIAMS," (as Monsieur PONSARD calls him,) was sold for £50. It formerly was the property of DAVID GARRICK. By the way, a letter to GARRICK from OLIVER GOLDSMITH, brought £7 5s.

For nearly a century the first dispatches, written wholly by his own hand, in which "the great Lord CLIVE," as the conqueror of India is called, gave the East India Company his own account of the battle of Plassey, and other events of moment in Indian history, have been given up as lost. The victory of Plassey, in which CLIVE beat 60,000 native troops with 3,000 men, of whom only a third were Europeans, was won in June 1757. To preserve the original dispatches, fully characteristic of Lord CLIVE, they were bound separately in a volume, which turned up the other day. They are likely to be made public.

More interesting, even, than these Clive Dispatches, is the large and remarkable Franklin collection, in possession of Mr. HENRY STEVENS, of Vermont, the London agent to the Smithsonian Institution. This collection consists of more than 4,000 letters, wholly in the handwriting of Dr. FRANKLIN. A great many of them were written from Passy, near Paris. It is not generally known that FRANKLIN invented the manifold copying ink and press now in such general mercantile use, whereby a *fac simile* of each letter is immediately transferred into a book of tissue paper. FRANKLIN kept duplicates, taken in this manner, of all his letters, public and private. The prime cost of the collection was £1,000, but Mr. STEVENS went to the further heavy cost of having the whole of them sorted, repaired, mounted and handsomely bound in Russian leather. They are indexed also. Many of the letters had become illegible from age and damp; but such, carefully laid out on highly-glazed Bristol board, were passed under heated metallic rollers, with great pressure, which has quite restored the writing.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

Hon. James Gadsden's Vindication of his Treaty with Mexico.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 6, 1857.

The "Gadsden Treaty"—for its sobriquet is acknowledged with all its eccentricities—seems again to have been brought on the diplomatic tapis, in the animadversions now attracting the public mind, to more recent negotiations in Mexico. The occasion, therefore, is appropriate for making public much of diplomatic interest affecting the relations between the two Republics, which seems not to have had its influence, or to have been sufficiently comprehended, during the discussions of the merits of that Convention, but which are now in the beginning of new and deranging developments. It is not to vindicate the negotiation that this statement, promised to your columns, has been submitted; but to expose the mistakes of the retiring Administration, in mutilating a treaty made in good faith by their own envoy, more familiar with, and more observant of, the condition, embarrassment and weaknesses of the Government where he was accredited—thus impairing the vitality of that instrument, by imposing a cripple on Mexico, imperfect in most of its provisions, and ambiguous in others, and reopening the issues and border sores, which the original had so amply quieted. The disclosure of these facts, on resuming the responsibilities of an onerous and embarrassing mission, would, necessarily and commendatory, stimulate the zeal of a new envoy, in renewed and early efforts to apply more wholesome and acceptable remedies than those which had been rejected by a retiring Premier, indorsed by the non-ratifying members of the Senate. This negotiation, however, it would seem, has to pass the same ordeal of a minister's peculiar diplomacy, in making "breeches" on private character, to be "patched" at the public expense.

"The Gadsden treaty" was made in perfect coincidence with all the legitimate national instruments, designed to invite harmony of relations between the contracting parties, on the broad principles of equality and reciprocity, neither claiming advantages, and neither purchasing grants without equivalents. The convention, therefore, was perfectly free of any of "those eccentricities" charged on the introduction of "novel features in diplomacy."

In the *acquisition of Territory* it was in harmony with the principles which influenced Mr. JEFFERSON, in the purchase of Louisiana; and in the *extension of boundary*, it was to adjust political antagonisms, which had arisen in the execution of the treaty of Guadaloupe, and by securing a more perfect demarcation between the two Republics, to quiet border disagreements, and to enable the American Government more faithfully to perform the obligations imposed by that eccentric and precipitately concluded treaty of "Guadaloupe de Hidalgo." These were the elements which entered into the formation of the "Gadsden Treaty," for on no other could it have been framed with SANTA ANNA and his vigilant Minister of State; both jealous of territorial integrity, and both deeply prejudiced against the United States, its institutions and its progress. So well understood, and so not disguised, were the antagonisms of the Santa Ana rule to everything American, that it remains a mystery to this day among Mexicans friendly to the United States, what were "*the motives of Mr. MARCY*," in permitting, if not inviting him to return to his thrice abused country. Often has the Envoy been reproached with this act, as rather contrary to professions of sympathy for Mexico in her tribulations and trials. There was an obtuseness in this act of magnanimity, in its designed influence on Mexico, as inexplicable as the exposing of General SCOTT to a fire in front and rear, on the eve of a campaign in that country, or of covering Mosquito and Costa Rica alliances against WALKER and Nicaragua in a belligerent war against Envoys and Consuls.

To return from this diversion, neither SANTA ANA or his Premier, both influenced by European interposition, was disposed to surrender domain or to drive any bargain but that which would insure the best to their profit, finally yielding, however, in the negotiation, to the equilibrium of reciprocity. This, by a nationality with invariable instincts for a boast on concessions, was considered a triumph by the American Envoy. With my credentials, as Envoy only in diplomacy, I found, on being accredited, the following state of relations between Mexico and the United States. The former had just emerged from another revolution, and the great fugitive again in power, absolute and infallible, and deeply excited against the United States for the triumphs she had achieved and for the vast domain she had acquired. The treaty of Guadalupe had been the fruitful stimulus to new and threatening issues. The Mesilla Valley, claimed under treaty, was in dispute; and the concurrence of the American with the Mexican Commissioner gave the argument to Mexico, but for the dissent of the American Surveyors and Astronomers, who, associated in the Boundary Commission, entered their protests to the error of opinion into which the Commissioner had been misguided. Under the eleventh article had originated heavy reclamations for Indian depredations on the charge of the neglect of the solemn obligations on the part of the United States. These were estimated at thirty millions of dollars, and President FILLMORE had offered to compromise at five millions, which was emphatically declined. The concurrence of opinion of the United States Commissioner with the Mexican, on the right to Mesilla, cut us off, or so impaired other provisions in the treaty, as to leave prominent the denial of the *right of way for an interoceanic thoroughfare* between the Atlantic and Pacific domain of the United States. Superadded was a voluminous docket of private claims and wrongs filed by American citizens against the Mexican Government, and among them was the for the Transit of Tehuantepec, which, at an earlier date, had excited the interest of Presidents, Secretaries, Congress and the commercial community. This had become the more complicated in the seeming acquiescence in the abrogation of the grant by the preceding Envoy's recognizing, by a Convention, the transfer to SLOO and to a mixed Company, and extending the protection of the United States to this enterprise, passed to new hands.

The simplest and common sense mode of adjusting all these difficulties was to assume a new line of boundary, more perfect than that which was in dispute, which should embrace Mesilla, and so defined and located as to secure all the objects of "metes and bounds." [illegible] and reciprocal defences, with the understanding that for whatever excess of territory acquired over that claimed a fair equivalent should be paid, and the amount to be distributed in the extinguishment of the respective pecuniary obligations of the two Republics to each other and their citizens. This seemed such plain sailing, so reciprocal in all its parts (the only reliable bond of national contracts) that SANTA ANA was forced to acquiesce, as the basis of a treaty of boundary and adjustment; and a very few interviews with the Minister of Relations and associate Commissioners produced a treaty which settled and harmonized every issue between the two Republics. It secured a boundary with salients favorable to military defence. Passing around the heads and valleys of the tributaries to the Gila, with an *entrepôt* at the mouth of the Colorado, without which the navigation of that river, ceded in the treaty, would become a nullity, and the fruitful source of renewed border feuds; the territory acquired covered eight degrees of longitude and nearly two of latitude, with an area of 45,000 square miles, (the disputed domain of Mesilla contained but 4,500 square miles.) The consideration to be paid was twenty millions—five to be reserved to meet American claims, and fifteen to be paid to Mexico for the land, and for a full acquittance of the obligations imposed by the 11th article of "Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo," for restraining the Indians. This article alone had involved a demand for thirty millions, for which a previous administration had offered to compensate at five millions. This is the treaty which the President and a small minority in the Senate mutilated, [illegible] of most of its vitality, changing and reducing a studied, defined boundary of strong points of defence and of border security, surrendering an *entrepot* at the head of the California Gulf, and curtailing the territorial domain acquired, in its most favored portions, some 16,000 square miles [illegible]

Accompanying, is a map of the newly acquired territory, showing its relations to the other portions of the Mexican border. The black lines indicate the boundary, as defined in the original treaty, and the pink coloring the extent and locality of the [illegible] rejected by the American Government. The dotted lines exhibit the boundary, as changed, and the blue coloring the territory retained and cut off [illegible]. The yellow coloring represents the disputed Mesilla. The deviation from a direct line, in a well considered boundary, may need explanation. The predilection of the Envoy was for the 31st parallel, as far enough south, to secure all the objects inviting a readjustment of boundary, and as the shortest distance between the Rio Bravo and the Gulf of California—and covering some favorable position for a commercial outlet, in the head of the Mexican closed "Sea of Cortez." The repugnance of the Mexican Commissioner to this supposed grant, and the positive denial of any surrender of the revered and ancient mission of El Paso [illegible] left the only alternative to the Envoy, to obtain what he could of the demarcation preferred, and by approximating to the 31st degree, with slight deviations, to secure the objects intended by the readjustment. El Paso was of no value; indeed, the considerations which influenced the Mexican Commission not to include it in the cession, were satisfaction to the Envoy that it should remain on the Mexican side; while the western terminus of the line, made to recede within the mouth of the Colorado, secured, at Point Invincible, a place of deposit, superior to any which could have been found on the shores of the Gulf, north of the 31st parallel. Point Invincible is as accessible as Mobile, and equally as favored as a commercial depot for the Colorado and the newly acquired territory. Indeed, its position to the head of the Gulf of California what Mobile is to the bay of the same name, and under American enterprise destined, as a frontier city, to be as important in its commercial relations to the Pacific as is Trieste to the Adriatic or the Gulf of Venice.

The productiveness of the country acquired, though its resources, mineral and agricultural, were not unknown to the negotiator, did not enter into the elements of purchase or of national speculation. Individually I have doubted the policy (and the doubt has been confirmed by a residence in Mexico) of completely overshadowing the land of the Aztecs, or of absorbing her domain by premature purchases, stimulated by national speculation, though my early instructions authorized an offer for the Sierra Madre, including the States of Sonora and Lower California. So long as we desire to maintain national relations with Mexico, [illegible] good neighborhood inculcate respect for her territorial integrity, [illegible] under which the Envoy was commissioned to act. It was therefore the *geographical necessity*—the link between the Atlantic and the Pacific, necessary to harmonize the political, social and commercial relations between the two Republics [illegible] the Envoy in an acquisition which [illegible] of the past, and offered guarantees of harmony for the future. In minerals, the new acquisition was classed as among the most favored portions of Northern Mexico, coal, copper, iron and quicksilver. In agriculture, its plateaux [illegible] are among the finest grazing regions of Northern Mexico in the rainy season, suffering only during the periodical droughts common to all Mexico; but which are as fatal to vegetation as are the Winter's blasts to the Southern fields of sugar cane and of cotton. The valleys of San Pedro, Santa Cruz and the smaller tributaries to the Gila, with the fertile bottoms of that stream, and of the bolder Colorado, all present productive and inviting soil to Southern emigration and Southern enterprise. The black seed cotton is indigenous to the Gila; and this fact, recorded in one of the early reports of Mr. GALLATIN, may be verified in the handful of seed now sent you from a package secured [illegible] to South Carolina the purity of the genuine black, the mother of all the superior varieties, which cultivation and improved agriculture have produced.

This new acquisition at the head of the "Sea of Cortez," and located west by the Colorado, give the Bravo of the Pacific [illegible] of California, Oregon and Washington, [illegible] which cotton and rice producing Georgia, and Carolina, bear to the Gulf of Mexico, and the Archipelago of the Caribbean Sea, with [illegible] New England and commercial York, to the North. But [illegible] still inexplicable, and unexplained, have postponed and embarrassed its destinies, in the abandonment of its domain, and in the ejectment of an entrepot at the mouth of the Colorado. A River, navigable for the large class of steamers to its junction with the Gila, and for a smaller class to within seventy miles of the borders of Utah, and on the currents of which must the productions and the industry of the new purchase, a large portion of New-Mexico, and Lower California, with Utah, seek a deposit at the head of the Gulf of California. It was secured, and was mysteriously rejected, and with the expunging of a few provisions of the mutilated Treaty, were lost inevitably to renew issues for recovering what has thus been thrown away, by covert political designs, beyond the ken of any diplomacy.

In retiring to the associations of private life, it is with the consciousness of having fulfilled the high trusts imposed on me with fidelity and truthfulness to the state and destinies of our common federation, at all times maintaining the honor of its flag, and never faltering in [illegible] to shield private property and citizens of the United States abroad from the [illegible] hand of tyrannical violence. The unexpected and unmerited call by the [illegible] of my native city, to continue in public relations to my country, will be carried into retirement, as gratifying evidence of the esteemed confidence of a generous constituency in an Envoy and Minister impeached by a Star Chamber Diplomacy.

With respect, JAMES GADSDEN.

A Posthumous Letter of Preston S. Brooks—His Love of the Union.

MARION, Friday, March 20, 1857.

EDITORS CHARLESTON MERCURY—Gents: I have in my possession the original of a letter, written by the late PRESTON S. BROOKS, on political matters, and knowing how much the people of your State cherish his memory, I have thought its publication might be grateful to his friends, and therefore enclose a copy of it to you, with entire discretion to withhold or publish, and solely for the reason stated.

Yours, &c., RICHARD H. CLARK.

"96 DEPOT, 6th September.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind invitation to visit and address the citizens of Macon, reached me only yesterday. I left Washington six days before the adjournment of the extra session.

As agreeable as it would have been to me to visit my friends in Eufaula, I at no time entertained such a purpose.

My engagements at home will confine me here until the opening of the next session.

To be very frank with you, although I will support the Democratic nomination, I am by no means a National Democrat. The times require that the South should look alone to herself.

I shall support Mr. BUCHANAN, but with the feeling that his election will but retard the coming issue, and not prevent it. Though I would much prefer to have the sectional issue sternly made, yet I am unwilling to do evil that good may come of it, and, therefore, will co-operate with my Democratic friends, who [illegible] their hope, when I do not.

Whenever the South moves in her own separate defence, I am willing and ready to go anywhere, and devote my energies in any way that will promote the cause of Southern disenthralment. We of the North and South are no longer the same people, and our political existence is as incompatible to me as the fabled union of the living and dead bodies.

Ask the first intelligent child you meet if he would rather be an Englishman, a Frenchman, a Russian or a Yankee, (by which the child and I both mean a Black Republican,) and his answer will teach a political lesson; and that lesson is, that a government that is not founded in the affections of the people cannot or should not stand.

Upon the hearts of each succeeding generation this sentiment takes an increasingly stronger hold, and it is as faulty to disregard its admonition.

I have the honor to be your obliged servant,

P. S. BROOKS."

IS AMERICA OVERSTOCKED?—We commend to the *European*, which is devoting its energies to demonstrating that the poor of Europe will only make their condition worse by coming to the United States, the following from the London *Times*:

"Think of the boldness of a man actually asserting that the New World is overstocked, that it is fuller than the Old one, and appealing to the pauperism of New York as a proof of it, as if a City rapidly advancing to the population of a million afforded any criterion of the demand for labor in the uncultivated immensities of the back woods, or Canada, or Australia! New-York is, of course, overstocked with mechanics for the same reason that London is; because that it is the principal landing port for emigrants, a crowded population will produce exactly the same effects in the New World that is does in the Old; the New World is not recommended because it is new, but because it is not as yet full, and for the very reason that people are told to go to the New World at all, they are told to go to the empty parts of the New World, and not to the full ones."

SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—The proposed Suspension Bridge over the Mississippi, at St. Louis, is of the following dimensions:

The length of span will be 1,000 feet, with width sufficient for railroad cars and teams. The cables of iron wire on which the bridge will be suspended will be fifteen inches in diameter, and capable of sustaining, with the stays, a weight of 20,000 tons, while the weight of the roadway will be 2,000 tons. These cables alone will weigh [illegible] pounds. The cost of these cables alone is equal to the entire cost of the celebrated suspension bridge at Niagara.

The estimate of the cost of the work, allowing a liberal margin for all contingencies, are $1,500,000. Five years will be required to complete the whole.

[illegible] ... The [illegible] conscientiously concede [illegible] Mrs. Howe's new play, "The World's Own," [illegible] a dramatic failure; and [illegible] author would be flattered by the evi[illegible] which most of the criticisms of the [illegible] have been promoted. But they all have [illegible] to say of the immorality, if not indecency of the play; and as yet there seems to be [illegible] which justly treats the essential character of the work and the evident design of the author.

It would have been sad, indeed, if that staunch conservator of public and private morals, the *Herald*, had not lifted up its virtuous voice against "The World's Own," and, reminding American society that Mr. DUMAS *fils* had renounced the error of his ways, invite that society to follow Mr. DUMAS *fils* and the *Herald* into the paths of propriety and peace. Nor is it surprising that the selecter circles of Vanity Fair, which freely admit Mrs. Rawdon Crawley to their visiting lists and soirées, but which find the history of Becky Sharpe to be an outrageous libel upon "society," should declare "The World's Own" to be immoral and indecent. It is barely possible that the artistic and moral judgments of the *Herald* are of no very great consequence, and that the moral perceptions of "society" are more conventional than astute. At least, there may be something else to be said about this play.

"The World's Own" is a drama which deals with the profoundest human passions, and it is a genuine tragedy, because the catastrophe is developed naturally from the play of the characters, and is not a patch at the end, like the climax of "Adrienne Le Couvreur," for instance, which is not a necessity but an accident. Its atmosphere is the intense gloom of the Italian tragedy, and the tragic action commences almost with the opening scene. The *motif*, or theme, of the drama is simply this: An Italian peasant girl, of profoundly passionate nature, is betrayed by her lover and deserted. She refuses to believe in his infidelity, though the desertion is apparent, and commences a sad search of the world to find her lost lover. She finds him, at length, and learns his crime from his own lips, and confronts his wife and child. Driven through the whole range of violent emotion, incredibility, stunned horror, longing doubt, despair, and blasting conviction, her [illegible] mind finally comprehends the vast *fact* of her betrayal, and the same passion which had made her love an idolatry, now makes revenge a religion. She devotes herself to vengeance. Scorning personal degradation, she pursues her end with the remorselessness of fate, and finally grasps her victim. But in the dreadful moment of victory, [illegible] satisfaction stings her soul; the woman triumphs over the fiend, and she, and not her lover, is sacrificed to the sudden [illegible] of perverted passion.

This is the argument of Mrs. Howe's play. In working up the material there are great faults of [illegible], misconceptions of the laws of dramatic art, and an unnecessary prolixity. But such a drama is, on the whole, neither improbable, nor immoral, nor indecent.

What constitutes immorality in a work of art, and what justly exposes the author to the accusation of misusing his gifts? Simply and only when he [illegible] those powers of making the worse appear the better reason; when he excuses vice; when he adorns it; when he perverts its proper[illegible]. But merely to represent it, and by the representation to excite various emotions in the mind of the spectator, if it be done without those [illegible] and embellishments, is to pursue the legitimate end of art, especially of the dramatic art, to hold the mirror up to nature and to show vice its own image. Hence "Macbeth" and "Hamlet" are legitimate works of art. They deal with bad passions, with dreadful crimes. What is "Hamlet" but a Prince who seeks to avenge upon the murderer of his father the adultery of his mother, breaking an innocent girl's heart, by the way? But vice is used in both plays only to stab vice, not to seduce virtue.

This is strictly true of Mrs. Howe's drama; and it is so profoundly felt by the author throughout her treatment of the story, that the spectator's indignation never swerves for a moment from the guilty cause of all the wo. It neither excuses nor palliates. The course of *Leonore* is artistically the course of fate. She becomes an instrument of vengeance—and measured by the meanest standard of moral criticism in a play—its momentary, external effect upon the spectator; the willingness to exchange situations—who does not feel the entire impossibility of regarding the conduct of *Leonore* with other sentiments than those of utter condemnation and a pity beyond tears?

The point of improbability, of course, is her willingness to sell herself to compass her revenge. But this prostitution, which would be simply impossible in *Camille*, who is represented as resorting to the same thing to perfect her self-sacrifice for the man she loves, which no woman could do and remain a woman, is very possible and natural in an Italian peasant girl, aiming to strike the man she hates.

Now, art is a vast moral power, as well as a charming diversion and a tender lullaby. Art, in New-York and in Wallack's theatre, is precisely that, so far as it is worthy the name. Nobody is obliged to hear tragedy or think tragedy, if he can help it; and if any gentleman or lady desires that works of art, in whatever form they are cast, shall be only delicate straws to tickle the ear for a moment and produce a delightful esthetic titillation, let them avoid everything that deals openly with strong human passions, and confine themselves to reading the *Herald* and dancing the [illegible] of [illegible] stage.

Infamy is charged upon the scene with the village girls. What is that scene? The peasant girls, moved by a thousand emotions, flock together to triumph in the moment of her desertion over one of their number whom they suspect to be betrayed. They taunt her in a withering chorus of jeers. It is the most dreadful moment in *Leonore's* life; there is a doubt, a chance, at least a suggestion, that love is not as pure and perfect and permanent as the sky over her head. Now certainly no recent play has so effective a situation as that of the unhappy girl, alone in her misery, alone in her faith that it is all a fearful lie, held at bay before the smiling ferocity of that shallow crew whose virtue is only malice—at bay, before them, in utter desolation. Then consider the deeper significance of the scene. It rehearses all her destiny. Those girls are the World. The World does not reason, it does not sympathize; its tears are mildew, its smiles are fire, to the woman it believes has fallen. This is the world that awaits *her*; along the points of those spears, over those red coals, she is henceforth to walk. But her faith is stronger than her fear; the whisper of her heart is louder than the sneer of the crowd; and love—although mistaken and betrayed—prevails over calumny and hate.

To say that such situations and characters are not to be presented upon the stage is only the expression of an entire misconception of the duties and character of the theatre. That they may be clothed in such language as to make them indecent is very possible, but unless it be claimed that only respectable women, in the technical sense, are proper heroines for dramas, and that the only legitimate plots of plays are such as turn upon a limited and peculiar class of passions, "The World's Own" cannot be called, either in conception or treatment, an immoral drama.

Undoubtedly there are offensive expressions, which should be cut out, as there are whole scenes and characters by whose entire removal the play would gain in [illegible] dramatic interest. A child, for instance, [illegible] introduced as an actor upon the stage, [illegible] a child does not act, cannot enter into the spirit of the scene, and instantly chills and retards the sympathy of the spectator. Everybody wishes for gutta-percha children in "Norma." The Jew and Gipsy, also are superfluous in "The World's Own," because the ruin of *Lothair's* fortune and the stealing of his child are unnecessary extravagances of revenge, and destroy the simplicity of the dramatic action.

But I meant only to suggest that the general scope of the drama had been misapprehended, not to criticise it in detail; and I hope it will be remembered that I speak of the play and not of the performance. Everybody is seeing that and will judge of it for himself; but no author can justly be held responsible for an actor's conception or interpretation of his part.

Your obedient servant,
[illegible]

A Glimpse at Life in a Southern City—Private Letter from a Northern Traveler.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Feb. 13, 1857.

SHAD! My dear Tempora, does not that word convey no sensation of pleasure to your carnal heart? Is your breakfast nothing to you any longer, that you can wake in the morning with that word on your tongue, unmoved? Does it not moreover tell of sunshine, and Spring, and birds and daffodils, and the song of the turtle—and all that? We are basking here, while you are shopping or freezing, or being swept away in floods, and losing $2,000,000, by damages; and yet you say Slavery is not a benign institution?

Savannah is a good, large, ample, pleasant town, about ten feet above high water mark, which accounts for its existence; for all around it are low grounds and rice fields, where no town could be built; there are innumerable little squares and spaces, which spread out the town and give it an *al fresco* air, quite pleasant to us. The trees (mostly China) which have been freely planted, are unfortunately brittle, and much dilapidated by winds, yet the evergreen oaks and myrtles, and the door-yards, in which grow and bloom (now) camellias and [illegible], are pleasant to us ice-fleeing travelers. We enjoy the little niggers greatly; in the centre of these little squares stands a good old fashioned pump, which pumps are the ganglions of negro intelligence; about 9 o'clock is high change, when pails come to be filled. Nigs of ten or twelve come dawdling along, mostly with a marble or two, which serves of course to lighten their labors. They stop a minute or so to sing—

"Jine Trus'lem band,
Jine, jine, jine"—

Or, perhaps,

"Where now is good old Moses?"

Then after a short break-down, and a few long shots with the marble, the pail reaches the pump;—several minutes (say five) are occupied with agreeable intercourse or intellectual converse with another small nig, when, possibly, the pail may get filled;—then a little joyful praise and thanksgiving anthem—

"Jine, jine, jine,"—

then a shuffle or two, and then of course a delay till some older person comes, to mount the pails on their heads. The turbaned women come, too, with their pails and cheery voices:

"How yer doo dis morn'?"
Yah, yah, yah!

Then a little gossip—very nice—and then the pails are mounted, and in course of thirty to fifty minutes the patient and hospitable Southern family are able to refresh their palate with a glass of pure water fresh from the head of a nig.

Very pleasant to us are these blacks, so careless, cheery and heedless. What should they care how the world wags? They have, too, an exotic interest; they came from afar, like my Japan cups, and tell a vague and strange story. I forget about Slavery and like them greatly.

If 'twere not for the getting here, I should like to come every Winter; but from going down to the sea in ships may a merciful Providence deliver me. I quite agree with those wounded French prisoners who were carried across to England after the fight and slaughter of Agincourt. They said "they would rather fight the battle over again than encounter the English Channel." But the *Florida* is an excellent ship and a clean one, and a well-managed one, and I suppose the Captain is not responsible if we are sick and miserable. I did not have time to try the chloroform cure on myself, so I shall have to take a longer voyage.

There are no pavements in Savannah, and there is much fine and deep sand; but Savannah grows, and there are fine houses, which give one pleasure because one comes upon them unexpectedly, and often standing among common or shabby ones. Who can like those rows, those eternal rows, of dark brown prison palaces which dispirit one in New-York, into which no ray of sunshine ever enters, from which issue no sounds of human life! One does not wonder that their inhabitants flee from them in disgust when Summer comes, and accept, rather—with joy—those narrow and uncomfortable watering place quarters.

We stop at the Pulaski House, which we say is a good house enough; to be sure it takes a short negro boy from 20 to 40 minutes to get us a pitcher of water—but what of that? We have nothing else to do but wait for him, and he don't care. It is very easy to find fault, but I doubt if a much better house than the Pulaski can be kept at Savannah—or at less than $2 50 a day—for consider, the hams are brought from Cincinnati, and the beef from New-York City. I went to the market yesterday morning, and I declare to you that I think the whole crop would not have brought more than $5 cash in New-York. I made a purchase of 2½ bushels of yams to send north, and when my barrel was nearly filled, the question arose as to how it was to be transported to the shop to be coopered; the owner of the "boy," (negro man,) suggested that he might carry it—it was mounted on his shoulders, but being too heavy, the boy proposed to put it on his head, and by my faith, he marched off with it some 200 yards with ease. Mr. Punch should come here and examine the heads of the people; the brains that can stand such pressure as that must be proof against "softening," or [illegible] cases.

Perhaps you think it dull here in the midst of this Savannah, on the banks of this muddy river? But have we not "Mr. JOHN MITCHEL" here, to lecture to us for 25 cents in his eloquent way about "Peace or War in Europe"? And though we may not agree with him "in all his positions," (see *Savannah Republican*,) "it is not the very same sufficient to fill the house." Selah! Beside this, is not "Money" being played nightly for the benefit of Miss CORDELIA CAPPELL, and though the house is rather dirty, is not the audience delighted? Listen to this, Miss Hamer, and look to your laurels:

"The occasion for which it is offered, is the benefit of a young artiste whom it does not take an oracle to 'tell nations is beautiful.' The splendor of her genius eclipses even her beauty, and the veil of modesty too often conceals both. She is so liberally endowed with preeminent talent, as she is utterly devoid of presumption or pretension. She came into our midst a stranger, claiming nothing from the past, and" &c.

We have been greatly moved also, by the bruit of a beautiful forthcoming wedding. We have had lovely bridesmaids collected here from distant corners of the State, and groomsmen to match; and have learned with delight, that the blushing bride is "calm, quite calm," that it is charming to be married in church, because "it gives a religious air to the momentousness of the occasion," &c., &c. Well, the marriage came off last night, and we went to see; twelve bridesmaids were announced, but seven came to time, and walked in in white clothes in all their beauty. There the Bishop, in full canonicals, stood to receive them, and quickly made them man and wife. My friend thinks the Bishop somehow is not a dabster at marrying people; but much must be pardoned for her dreadful bringing up among those heathen around Boston. What has become of the happy pair, rumor does not say.

Don't let any friend who comes here pay $5 for a carriage to go to Bonaventure, with the idea that the live oaks are worth the money. However, we stopped at a fine rice estate, where they make 25 000 bushels yearly, and saw something. I looked at the negro women taking their food at 12 o'clock; they were well clothed, and had rice and beans enough to eat, for this was one of the best-managed estates; but I was here impressed with their wretchedness. Always dirty,—without interests, without homes, without hope; owning nothing, not even a pocket handkerchief, not even their bodies or children; seeing nothing, going nowhere; beastly, but not cattle, and having a dull sense that they are wretched. This, said I, is Slavery, and is miserable.

Good by, and now for Florida and orange flowers.

Yours. F. W.

Occupation for Women.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having noticed in your paper of Jan. 28 an article upon the condition of the sewing women in your City, in which you start an inquiry as to how their situation may be ameliorated, it occurs to me you may not be unwilling to give a place in your columns to European notions upon the subject, although coming from one unskilled in your language, and who can only express a sincere admiration of your country, though without possessing a thorough knowledge of its social organization.

Many years have passed since I visited your shores, yet I was at that time no less impressed than pleased by the respect paid here to women, and I cannot but think that the evil of which you speak arises chiefly from a want of attention to the subject. Let us consider, then, what are the "new avenues of industry"—to use your own expression—which the concurrence of an enlightened and generous public may open to the weaker sex.

First, let me tell you that on our side of the ocean the business of keeping and serving shops is almost entirely in their hands. Not only the laces and head-gear, but also the more extensive establishments of the grocer, the bookseller, the dyer, the upholsterer, the China and hardware dealer, are managed by them. The younger women stand behind the counters, or keep the books, while their mothers, or other matrons, make the wholesale purchases, and transact, often with great success, the out-door part of the business. This calls to my mind the reply of one of your countrywomen, whom I attended many years ago on a shopping excursion in Broadway—"Why do you go so far down town to a shop which does not seem better than the others?" I asked. "It is not better," she answered, "but there I shall be served by a woman." It appears, therefore, that the ladies of New-York prefer, when making their purchases, to be served by women. Let their wishes be followed out, therefore, and let the thousands of stout young men whom I then saw standing behind the counters of retail shops, leave their effeminate employments of measuring silks or weighing sugar, or handing down the last new publication to those whom nature has intended for such light tasks, and let them betake themselves to the more dignified and manly occupations of reclaiming the wildernesses of Kansas and California.

A country so enlightened as yours, however, may be expected to go further in the cause of humanity than has yet been done in worn-out Europe. I have never seen in Europe a woman acting as shoemaker or apothecary; yet why should she not be either? An acquaintance with either chemistry or shoemaking are surely not beyond the scope of her intellect, nor does the practice of either require more strength than the compounding of sweetmeats or the washing of shirts. And I have been led to believe that in your public schools the cultivation of the feminine intellect receives its full share of attention.

If you ask how these changes are to be brought about, the means are simple and obvious. Let all those who desire to see them effected give their patronage to those establishments where women are employed, in each of these branches of business. This would, no doubt, involve a sacrifice of convenience, but when was anything done in the way of philanthropy without inconvenience?

It is not only the condition of women engaged in needlework or other manual labor which calls for attention. The widow of the bankrupt merchant, or the eldest daughter of the poor clergyman, who seeks to render to her struggling parents the benefits she received in childhood—is not a wider scope needed for their energies? The inevitable organization of society does shut them out from many of the functions by which men gain a respectable and comfortable livelihood; what, then, are the places which should be reserved for them to fill? Surely all those employments which have any relation to the bodies or minds of their own sex. The entire charge of the education of girls should be in the hands of women; and, if they are not now qualified for such a task, let them be rendered so. The care and cure of the sick among themselves, and among children, is another task for which nature has clearly destined them. A change in your social organization, which would place these last functions in their hands, would, doubtless, be a welcome relief to that refined delicacy which distinguishes your countrywomen. The American ladies will be rejoiced to hear that in Paris the initiative has been already taken in this branch of reform, and that the names of women are quoted there as highly respected medical authorities. Would it not be strange if the land of priestly and military despotism should, on a point so important to half the human race, take the lead of a country where freedom of thought and fearlessness of action are the order of the day?

Your obedient servant, A. B. C.

Relief of Broadway—Iron Pavements and Parallel Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There is no subject at present agitated of more interest to the citizens of New-York than that of improving its principal streets. As one of a class of pretty large tax payers, I am confident I echo its sentiments, when I say we have borne with the enormous rates to which we have been subject for so many years, although we saw the money squandered from year to year, without benefit to ourselves or the city at large, in the confident hope that one of these days, by the pressure of the public demand, our Municipal Government would be forced to do something for our public thoroughfares which would afford us some return for our money.

We have therefore watched the spasmodic efforts in that direction during the past two years with considerable interest, and a couple of weeks since, when the very clear, brief, and practical message of Mayor WOOD was sent to the Council, and a Committee appointed to consider his recommendations, we rubbed our hands with satisfaction at the prospect of some speedy, honest, earnest, right directed action.

The Committee, I perceive by the published reports of their proceedings, have met and discussed, at some length, various propositions; and if I gather correctly from the somewhat dissimilar reports in the public papers, they have nearly or quite concluded to recommend the substitution of the Belgian for the Russ pavement in Broadway, or laying down the Belgian pavement in all the public streets where they may deem a new pavement necessary.

I sincerely trust this is an error. Of these miserable, flat, smooth, crumbling, dusty, muddy, villainous stone pavements, the patient, long-suffering people of New-York have had more than sufficient. In the name of the tax-payers, in the name of the business men, in the name of carriage proprietors and drivers, in the names of owners of stages and stage horses, in the name of the much-abused horses themselves, in the name of strangers visiting our rapidly growing and expanding city, in the name of humanity itself, daily [illegible] outraged by the cruelty to man and beast, entailed by the barbarous pavement of Broadway, I protest against the extension or continuance of that abortion, or anything else of a similar character. The Belgian pavement is a little better in some respects than the Russ, in others worse.

The Mayor has recommended a trial of the "iron pavement," and in common with thousands of my fellow citizens let me ask why this iron pavement is so constantly and stubbornly repudiated by our City Fathers. I own not a cent in the Iron Pavement Company, and have not a particle of pecuniary interest in its success, but more than a year since I took some pains to investigate its claims to public favor, being induced thereto solely by a desire to find some pavement superior to those in use, and I satisfied myself, as any other person may do with but little trouble, that it is by far the most perfect pavement in existence.

Its advantages are palpable. The pieces grooving into each other form an arch. Any portion may be taken up without at all interfering with any other portions. Much of it being open to the soil, frost cannot affect it. It is perfectly smooth, and yet a horse cannot, by possibility, slip upon it; and may draw upon it almost as much as upon a railway. It is more easily kept moist in Summer. It does not make so much dust as the stone pavement, nor is its dust so objectionable. It is not so noisy as the stone, is much better, and more perfect, in every respect. Judging from the specimens in front of the Post-Office, and those portions which have been used in Boston for years, it would last in Broadway for from forty to fifty years, with but trifling repairs; and then the iron be worth nearly half its cost.

If these are facts, and any person may satisfy himself of their correctness, let the public voice demand that the public convenience be consulted instead of the interests of those everlasting [illegible] known as contractors, "at [illegible] cents [illegible]," and that the iron pavement be laid down in Broadway and our principal streets, hereafter to be paved.

Let, also, the other suggestions of the Mayor be carried out, and let us have something to show for our extravagant taxes. Let parallel avenues with Broadway be opened upon both sides. The increased value of the property, on the proposed streets, would more than pay the expense—and that excellent idea be instantly adopted of cutting away all the unsightly projections of our Broadway palaces, and let a smooth stone "trottoir" be laid flush up to the building. Then take off some from the outer edge, widening the street greatly to its convenience and beauty. I perceive the Committee are considering as to how much projection they shall allow for steps and entry-ways to basements, &c. Allow not a foot—not an inch; let it be a clean sweep for a practical purpose; let steps, whether above or below, be inside of the wall of the building. If rights are vested in any instance, let owners be paid for confiscating the right—but do not let the thing be half done. Were the improvement once accomplished and the street made with an eye to public convenience and public taste, (considering that the fitness and propriety o[f] [illegible] would not be induced by a thousand [illegible] to go back to the patch-worked, [illegible], crowded [illegible] forest of Broadway.

I trust that the TIMES, in conjunction with the other leading journals of the City, will lend its great influence to the furtherance of these essential improvements, and draw to itself blessings from a patient but hopeful people. PROGRESS.

American Railways.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Feb. 24.

A very able report from Captain GALTON to the Board of Trade on the railways of the United States has just been printed. It describes their geographical peculiarities, the legislation to which they have been subjected, and their modes of constitution, construction and management. It shows that while they have been characterized by great defects, they have upon the whole accomplished in a remarkable manner the object of opening up an unsettled country with rapidity and economy, and also that they present many features that might be advantageously adopted on this side. The Illinois Central Railway, which was assisted by a grant of 2,000,000 acres of land by the Federal Government, is quoted as exemplifying a system that might be introduced into our colonies and especially for the construction of a line through Canada to the Pacific. The selection of a route from the eastern States of the Union to California is at present an all-absorbing question among the railway projectors of America; and the estimate of the most favorable line—namely, that from Fulton to San Pedro, near the parallel of 32°—gives the length at 1,618 miles, the summit level 5,717 feet, the proportion of arable land 40 ℔ cent., and the cost £17,000,000. The greatest drawback to the cheapness of American railways is the duty of 30 ℔ cent. upon iron. This has led to the use of the lightest possible description of rails. With regard to the rails obtained from England, and paid for by mortgage bonds, Capt. GALTON observes that they are generally stated not to have proved durable. This result was fully to have been anticipated, and it is from such transactions that some of the worst descriptions of American railway securities have been foisted upon ignorant persons in this country, agents being bribed to dispose of them by the allowance of a large discount. To professional people the report will furnish a number of suggestions for modifications in the construction of rolling stock, &c. Those which concern the convenience of the general public are also numerous. At some stations in America where the passenger traffic is large the booking-office has a second opening into the ladies' waiting-room, so that ladies traveling alone can obtain tickets without crowd or difficulty. On lines where the journey occupies a considerable time "some of the cars are fitted with compartments about the size of our first class carriage compartments, in which the seats are arranged for the backs to turn up, and so as to form two tiers of berths or sofas for the accommodation of passengers who may wish to lie down." For these an extra price is charged. The luggage arrangements prevent all possibility of loss. Brass checks are given (those issued from each station having a distinct series of numbers, and persons desirous of having their baggage forwarded to any hotel or other address have nothing to do but to give their check to an agent appointed for the purpose, who will cause it to be promptly delivered for a very small charge. The baggage is given up to whoever produces the check, and the owner can, if he thinks fit, leave it for several days without claiming it. If a check is lost the passenger is required to pay a small sum to replace it. An arrangement for affording protection to the engine-drivers and firemen against inclement weather contributes to the safety of the passengers. The footplate of the engine is covered by a roof supported by glazed sides and a glazed front, and the men, being much more comfortable, are enabled to keep a far better look-out than when unprotected. The difficulty of effecting a communication between passengers and the guard has never been recognized in America. A cord with several [illegible] passes through every car, and it is the duty of the conductor to see that the communication between each car is complete before a train starts. The greater extent of the carriages, which are from 40 to 60 feet in length, and consequently the fewer connections to be made, favor this arrangement. It also facilitates the passage of the guard from one carriage to another, and allows a compartment to be appropriated for ladies, saves time and cost, and enables stoves to be introduced in Winter. In the Summer iced water is placed in coolers for the use of the passengers. These are among the principal points that may operate as useful suggestions. On the other hand, the defects of system consequent upon general cheapness of construction, and the difficulty of controlling either passengers or servants, are very serious. The accommodation at the stations is generally inadequate, the conductors issue and collect tickets without any check, the result being great peculation, and some companies [illegible] their own convenience in altering or suspending the departure of trains, and refuse to issue time tables, on the ground that it might render them liable to actions in cases of unpunctuality. In the older States the speed is not very different from that upon English railways. In the West it is generally limited to about 20 to 24 miles per hour. The cost of the lines in the States of New-York and Massachusetts has averaged £11,890 per mile, while that of the Western lines, hastily constructed, with little regard to durability, has been between £7,000 and £8,000. In the latter case a considerable additional expenditure would be required to bring them up to a state of permanent efficiency. From this experience in a country where every effort of uncontrolled and inventive vigor has been made to attain cheapness the total inadequacy of the Russian offer of £14,850 per mile may be demonstrated. If the railway works of America had been liable to interference from Government officials even at Washington, it is probable the New-York outlay, instead of being £11,890 per mile, would have been £20,000. What, then, is to be expected in the interior of a country totally unknown to the persons whose money is to be expended and governed by functionaries whose sole duty is to impose restraints and obstructions? In relation to the returns from railway investments in America it is observed, "The proportion which the profits bear to the capital invested is between 5 and 6 ℔ cent. in New-York and Massachusetts, and more in the Western States, as compared with 5¼ ℔ cent. on British railways. But it must be borne in mind that the ordinary rate of interest in the United States on the best securities is as much as 6, 7 or 8 ℔ cent., and that, consequently, the profits on railways in the Eastern States do not bear a very different ratio to the ordinary rate of interest than is the case in this country."

Pork Fattened on Human Bodies.

Let any person, says a writer in a late Ceylon paper, at daybreak start from the gates of Government House, Calcutta; and whether his walk be on the banks of the river, or to the banks of the canals, which on three sides surround the city, he will see pigs feeding on the dead bodies of the natives that have been thrown there during the night; during the day the river police clear away and sink all that remain of the bodies. Bad as is the metropolis of India, it is nothing compared to Patna. Hundreds upon hundreds of human corpses are there strewed along the strand; and fattening, Ghoule-like, upon these, are droves upon droves of swine. These swine are slaughtered, cut up and salted into hams, bacon, and pickled pork, and then dispatched to Calcutta. The great market for this poisonous swine-produce is the Mauritius and Bourbon, where it is foisted on the inhabitants as the produce of Europe. Moreover, as these swine are sold in Calcutta at three or four shillings each carcass, it is stated that the inferior class of homeward-bound vessels are provisioned with them, and thus this human-fed pork is introduced into Europe and America.

Missionary Efforts With the London Times.

JOHN T. DELANE, Esq., the managing editor of the *London Times*, was in Albany, in the month of October last. One or two interviews were held with him by the President of the New-York State Temperance Society, in which he urged upon the editor the claims of Temperance and Prohibition, recounting the history of the movement, elucidating some of the principles on which it is based, and affirming the certainty of its triumph both in England and America. Copies of the *Prohibitionist*, and other publications of the New York State Temperance Society, were sent to Mr. DELANE, and which he promised to read. It shows, notwithstanding all the great things which have been done by Temperance Reformers, what a mighty work has still to be performed in the way of public enlightenment, that not merely an editor, but the most eminent and powerful editor in the world, avowed his belief, as late as October last, in the healthfulness and innocence of the "moderate use" of intoxicating liquors.—*Prohibitionist.*

NEWSPAPER QUARRELS.—The *Times* accused *Herald* of having an interest in the Potosi Lead Mining Company, to which the latter rejoined, that it not only had no interest in that company, but that it had never in any manner alluded to it. The *Times* immediately published some half dozen extracts from the *Herald, puffing the Potosi Co. to the skies.* At first the conflict was confined to the space of a few lines, but has gradually extended to a column in length, and recently the *Herald* published a catalogue of about half a column of stocks in which it declared the *Times* had an interest. Next day the *Times* rejoined, that it *did not own a farthing in the whole lot.*—*New Bedford Mercury.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 10, 1857.

Our Editors are as sharp as the weather. The "gentlemen of the Press," I fear, are in a fair way to forfeit their reputation for [illegible]. The TIMES of a day or two back devotes a couple of columns to *Herald* reminiscences, [illegible] the money articles, to show that that paper had been in the bad habit of puffing fancy stocks, [illegible] Mr. BENNETT, under his own signature, declared that his paper has never done anything of the sort. As the TIMES *cites dates with its extracts*, the inference is that Mr. BENNETT *is not in the habit of reading the Herald*—which would certainly be to his credit—or else that he trusted, in making his denial, more than was wise to the bad memories of his contemporaries.—*Boston Telegraph.*

Speaking of Rev. ART. DAVIES, rector of Staunton upon-Wye, who died in 1790, at the age of one hundred and five years, who had no disease of any kind, save poor vision, the *London Quarterly* says: "Like most long livers, he was very short of stature." The old rector made a hearty breakfast of hot rolls, well buttered—with a large supply of tea and coffee. His dinner was substantial, and frequently consisted of a variety of dishes. At supper he ate hot roast meat, and always drank wine, but never to excess. He died peaceably, in the full possession of all his faculties, mental and corporeal.

Trinity Church Affairs.

[illegible]

A VESTRYMAN AND ONE OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

William Moore called and sworn—Examination by counsel for Trinity Church.—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I reside in Phillipstown, Putnam County, lately of the firm of De Rham & Moore, of the City of New-York.

Q.—Have you been a vestryman of Trinity Church, and for what time? A.—I was elected a vestryman in 1830, and continued to be so until last Autumn, when I resigned in consequence of my removal from the City.

Q.—Were you a member of the Standing Committee? A.—I was for a great many years, but don't remember how long; I continued in the Standing Committee up to the period of my resignation.

Q.—Will you tell me whether the list of corporators was open to the inspection of any corporator? A.—I believe it to be so; never heard of any difficulty on the subject, until an application was made by Dr. Wainright for a copy of the list; the persons in the office to whom the application was made were doubtful of the propriety of giving copies of papers, and the request was referred to the vestry, which immediately granted the request, I think unanimously.

Q.—Was there any rule or order of the vestry preventing access to the list of corporators? A.—Not to my knowledge or belief.

Q.—Were the grants made by the vestry made in a partizan spirit, or with reference to "high" church or "low" church opinions? A.—I always endeavored to divest my mind, as far as possible, of every bias, in consulting on applications made to the vestry, and I believe my colleagues were equally conscientious.

Q.—Is there any foundation for the charge that there was partiality in making appropriations to other churches? A.—My answer to the last question will apply also in a great measure to this. In so large a body of men as twenty-three, the number of vestry of Trinity, it is impossible that personal predilections may not sometimes influence individuals in their votes on applications. I believe it would not be in human nature to be otherwise.

Q.—Was each application discussed and decided upon its merits and the ability of the church, without reference to "high" church or "low" church opinions? A.—Most certainly.

Q.—Is there any ground for the charge that the stipends have been reduced, or have they merely been transferred from the wealthier to the more feeble churches? A.—My impression is that the aggregate amount of the stipends is as large now as at any time that I was in the vestry. The stipends have been reduced and sometimes entirely taken away from richer congregations and given to the poorer.

Q.—Do you think Trinity Church has done its utmost to make the capital of the property of that corporation available for the founding, support or promotion of religious, charitable, or educational institutions or purposes? A.—We have always endeavored so to do, and as far as the revenues of the church went, I think we succeeded.

Q.—Is it true that the aid extended to feeble churches was done reluctantly or offensively, or with a view to acquire any power or influence over the congregations or ministers of the churches aided? A.—No. To the first clause I would say, on the contrary, that it always gave us great pleasure when we could, to respond favorably to any of the numerous applications before us.

Q.—Have you considered the mortgages taken for grants to churches as available means? A.—No.

Q.—Were they taken with a view to the benefit of Trinity Church, or with a view to the protection of the church thus mortgaged? A.—They were taken with a view to prevent that property being lost to the church at large. In case of foreclosure of a previous mortgage or some embarrassment to the church, that this money advanced by Trinity should return to that church to be distributed again, or returned to the same church. I never knew of any case of a foreclosure of a mortgage while I was in the vestry, nor do I believe there ever was one.

Q.—Have you been one of the Committee to examine accounts? A.—Yes, for several successive years I was Chairman of said Committee, and for many years it was the practice of the Comptroller to submit his Bank check-book and monthly statement of accounts to the Standing Committee.

Q.—Say whether there was or not free access to all the books, accounts, papers, &c., of the office? A.—I never had occasion to ask for any book, account, or paper, which was not freely open to me, nor do I believe there was any book, or account, or paper, the examination of which would have been refused.

Q.—Will you explain the case of St. Peter's Church, referred to in the testimony of Rev. Mr. Beach, in pp. 119 and 120 of report of Committee? A.—St. Peter's Church was aided by Trinity Church to the amount of $25,000. It was our bond for that amount. There was a mortgage given by St Peter's to Trinity Church on the property, to secure the repayment of this with the bond of three of the congregation as collateral security. Subsequently St. Peter's Church borrowed from Mr. Lenox $22,000, for which they gave him the bond of the same parties, and a second mortgage on the Church. Trinity Church released those who had signed as security to them either at that time or subsequently, and the mortgage to Trinity Church then became an ordinary church mortgage, on which payment was not expected. Mr. Lenox having only a second mortgage, he probably became uneasy as to his security, on account of the accumulation of interest on the prior church mortgage, and, upon an application of St. Peter's Church to the vestry, they consented to give Mr. Lenox's mortgage of $22,000 a priority to the extent of the capital, and one year's interest on it over all the interest due or to grow due on our church mortgage. That arrangement was made in July, 1844. Subsequently, about eighteen months after, the vestry of St. Peter's applied to us to give Mr. Lenox's mortgage a priority over our mortgage, or to discharge our mortgage. This application was, after mature deliberation in the standing committee of the vestry, declined, on the ground of the general policy of the church in taking these mortgages as security for the benefit of the church.

By the Committee—Q.—When you took your mortgage on St. Peter's, was it not on leased ground and not on ground in fee? A.—My impression is, and I think that I am right, that our mortgage was upon the church edifice and the lots upon which it stood, which are in fee; I think the leased lots to which Mr. Beach referred in his testimony, were not the lots included in our mortgage.

Q.—Was not your mortgage made to extend over seven other lots previously held under lease? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—If it was so made, was not your security increased by this arrangement? A.—Undoubtedly it was.

Q.—Do you know of any other landed endowments made to other churches since 1814, by Trinity Church? A.—I do not.

Q.—Are the churches of the Good Shepherd and St. John the Baptist, feeble churches? A.—They are; the annual allowance, I see by the report, is $200 each; the Church of St. John the Baptist has been otherwise largely aided lately by Trinity Church.

Q.—Is Grace Church, Brooklyn, a feeble Church? A.—I should hardly say they were now.

Q.—Is St. Luke's Church, New-York, a feeble church? A.—It is; it could not be sustained but for the aid of Trinity.

Q.—What is the annual allowance to Grace Church, Brooklyn? A.—The church report says it is $1,000. The explanation is, that when Grace Church was built we granted them an aid to build the church of $15,000, payable annually in sums of $1,000; and this is not yet wholly paid. The $1,000 annually reported is in payment of it.

Q.—Is the church of the Good Shepherd or St. John the Baptist more feeble churches than St. Luke's? A.—It is almost impossible for me to say as to the comparative feebleness without the statements of the churches upon which we pass upon their applications. St. Luke's Church is upon the property of Trinity Church, and in the immediate neighborhood of our tenants. Trinity has set aside ground near there for the purpose of building a chapel when we can afford it; until we can do so we have felt ourselves obliged to sustain St Luke's Church as the church for that district.

Q.—Is the church of the Good Shepherd a more feeble church than St. Luke's? A. I do not know.

Q.—What do you pay annually to St. Luke's, according to the report of Trinity Church? A. $2,200. I presume there is some explanation that might be given in this case also.

Q.—Do you understand there is any legal obstacle to the collection of church mortgages, if the church is so disposed? A. I believe there is no legal obstacle; but, if we should attempt to foreclose one, it would create such a clamor that we would never hear the last of it.

Q.—Do the vestry of Trinity Church consider themselves acting for the Episcopalians generally in New-York, or acting as trustees for Trinity [illegible] parish [illegible]? A.—For Trinity Church [illegible].

Q.—Have grants [illegible] been made as donations of the property of Trinity, or as property held in trust for the benefit of all churches? A.—They were made as the property of Trinity Church.

Q.—Do you think the income of Trinity Church was greater in 1810 or 1812 than it is now? A.—We were much richer then in lands, but I don't know about our income.

Q.—While in the Vestry did you know of all expenditures, ecclesiastical or otherwise? A.—There were no expenses except such as were authorized by the Vestry, and I had the same opportunity of knowing them as others.

Q.—Have there been any expenses, to your knowledge, for other than charitable, religious and benevolent purposes? A.—None others than such as were necessary in the case of so large a property.

The following memorial, signed by a number of gentlemen of this City, has been presented to the Senate:

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of the City of New-York, in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, respectfully sheweth:

That as your Memorialists are informed and believe, your honorable body has now under consideration a bill giving to Episcopalian inhabitants of said City the right to vote for wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church, although not belonging to the congregations of that Church or its chapels.

Your Memorialists respectfully but earnestly remonstrate against the passage of such bill, inasmuch as its passage would, in their judgment, prove disastrous to the Episcopal Church, not only in the City of New-York, but in the State at large.

But should it seem otherwise to the judgment of your Honorable Body, your Memorialists pray that it may not be passed without such amendments as seem to them indispensable in order consistently to carry out the principle on which it rests, to do justice to all the individuals and bodies corporate concerned in its subject matter, and to mitigate in some degree the grave mischiefs which your Memorialists apprehend from its enactment as a law.

Your Memorialists, therefore, pray that a provision may be incorporated in such Bill, giving to them and to all other Episcopal inhabitants of the City (possessing the qualifications prescribed in said Bill) the right of voting for wardens and vestrymen, not only of Trinity Church, but of all other parish churches in said City which have been endowed by Trinity Church, and particularly of St. Mark's Church, St. George's Church and Grace Church, three wealthy and important parishes of said City. Because:

First—The reason assigned for the passage of said bill (viz., that the property now held by Trinity Church, which was originally granted to it by the corporate name of "the Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New-York in communion of the Church of England," and that all the present Episcopal inhabitants of said City should, therefore, have a voice in its management) applies with equal force to each of the three before-mentioned corporations, inasmuch as by far the larger portion (if not the whole) of the endowment of each consists notoriously of land granted to Trinity Church by its original corporate name aforesaid, and by that church given to them respectively, or of the proceeds of such land.

Second—In case the portion of its original endowment now held by Trinity Church be considered as charged with a trust in favor of all Episcopalian inhabitants of the City of New-York, the large and valuable real estate now held by said churches, respectively, having formed part of said endowment, and having been given them by Trinity Church, is subject to the same trust, and the beneficial interest of said inhabitants in the latter has never been released, waived or surrendered, unless by acts and omissions which equally amount to a release, waiver or surrender of such beneficial interest in the property of Trinity Church.

Third.—Because the title of said three corporations to their respective endowments, and the claim of their respective congregations to an exclusive control over the same, are of date far more recent than the title and claim of the congregations of Trinity Church to their corporate endowment, and to an exclusive control over the same, and it is, therefore, less questionable whether legislation on them be consistent with public policy.

Fourth.—Because the said grants of Trinity Church to said corporations respectively, were manifestly calculated to divest the Episcopal inhabitants of the city (without their consent, and without any valuable consideration to them,) of certain rights in the original endowment of Trinity Church, which are recognized and intended to be established by the bill aforesaid.

Fifth.—Because the present endowment of Trinity Church is in fact applied in great measure to the common use and benefit of all Episcopalian inhabitants of said City, inasmuch as that church and its chapels are, to a very great extent, free, and the services therein conducted are open and accessible to all said inhabitants, rich or poor, permanent or transient. Whereas the endowments of said three churches are in no sense applied to the use or benefit of Episcopalian inhabitants of said City generally, but the advantages thereof are, in fact, monopolized by a very limited class of said inhabitants, whose means enable them to pay large sums annually for pews in said churches, and the vast majority of such inhabitants are, in fact, excluded from all possibility of benefit or advantage from that portion of the property originally given to Trinity Church, which is thus held and exclusively enjoyed by said three churches respectively.

Your memorialists further show, that said Trinity Church has at various times within the last forty years given (without consideration) various large portions of her said landed endowment, and also sundry large sums of money arising from the sale of other portions thereof to various churches and corporate bodies in the City of New-York, for uses and purposes in which the Episcopalian inhabitants thereof generally have no direct interest, and that such grants of land or money are now used by such churches and other corporate bodies, for their own special and exclusive corporate purposes, and that said Trinity Church has even made large grants of land and money to various churches and corporate bodies, altogether remote from the City of New-York, and in which its inhabitants have no [illegible] interest, as (for example) a large grant of land and money to a College at Geneva, in the County of Ontario, and also to churches in nearly every county of the State, thus plainly divesting the Episcopalian inhabitants of the City of New York of the same rights in the property thus alienated, which the bill aforesaid recognizes and designs to restore to them in the comparatively small portion of said original endowment which Trinity Church still retains, which residue now amounts in quantity to less than one-third thereof.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray, that their rights and those of said inhabitants generally, in the portions of said endowment thus diverted by Trinity Church from their use, may be protected and restored in like manner and to the same extent with their rights in the present property of Trinity Church, and that the said bill may be so amended as to enable the vestry of said church, elected pursuant to the provisions of said bill, by the votes of said inhabitants generally, to proceed as they may be advised, to recover the land or money thus heretofore improvidently granted, and to apply the same to the use of said inhabitants generally, notwithstanding any former act or conveyance by said vestry, at any time heretofore made, or intended so to be,—and that it may be so further amended as to restrain and forbid said vestry from making any further or future grants or conveyances to or in aid of any church or corporation, or any religious or educational institution, not included within the limits of the City of New-York, and inuring directly to the common benefit of all the Episcopalian inhabitants of said City.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Dated NEW-YORK, March [illegible], 1857.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS TO THE PACIFIC.—Troops are to enter the Western Plains this spring for the protection of the overland emigrants bound for California and Oregon. Orders have been issued for the 4th Infantry, now stationed in Oregon, to move across the country, and clearing the road for which appropriations have been made. The companies of the 6th Infantry, now at Forts Kearny and Leavenworth, are to follow up the Platte Valley, in the old Oregon trail, and go through the mountains at South Pass. The companies stationed in Kansas are to embark at Fort Leavenworth, and ascend the Missouri in boats to Fort Benton, there to remain until relieved by the 4th Infantry, some time in the Summer, when they, too, will move across over the route passed over by them on their march from Oregon. These movements of troops on the Western Plains will keep the way open this Spring and Summer for emigrating parties destined for the shores of the Pacific.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FIRST CLASS property:

[illegible]-STREET—Brick house on west s. s. of 3d-av., between 15th and 16th-sts., 25 feet front. Price $22,500.

[illegible]-STREET—Two houses on north side, nearly opposite Stuyvesant-square, brown stone fronts. Price $16,000, each.

[illegible]-STREET—Brown stone house on north side, west of 3d-av., 25 feet front, 60 feet deep, 4 stories. Price $20,000.

[illegible]-STREET—House No. 177 East 18th-st., 4 stories, contains all the modern improvements, 25 feet front, 3 rooms deep. Isabella grape vine in the yard which bears annually. Price $10,500.

[illegible]-SIXTH-STREET—House No. 34 16th-st., brown stone, 4 stories, 25 feet front, contains all modern improvements. Price $18,000.

TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—Brown stone house—north side—near 4th-av., 25 feet front. Price $18,000.

SECOND-AVENUE—Brown stone, 3d-av., near 10th-st., 25 feet front, contains all the modern improvements. Price $18,000.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Twelve houses, brown stone fronts, 3 stories and basement. Price $7000 and $9000.

TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—House No. 72 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av., brown stone, 4 stories, contains all modern improvements. Price $11,000.

Apply at the office, 130 16th-st., near 3d-av.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 29th-st. 1 lot (corner) 25x95; 1 do. [illegible]; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up, in addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 10 feet in width.

This property is well adapted for a school, a hotel garni, or desirable for private residences. The houses will be sold together or separately. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON EAST BROADWAY, THE three-story and attic brick house and 21 years' lease of lot, No. 107 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., being the best block on East Broadway. The house is in perfect order, has gas and Croton water through the house, bath room, connection with the sewer, pleasant yard, &c. Price low if applied for soon. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage. The house can be seen at any time. Apply on the premises, or to S. RAYNOR, No. 26 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUBLE HOTEL PROPerty in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large barn, stables, shed, hay-scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a business location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing avs.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 103 feet deep, brick building 50x30 on front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A GOOD 3-story and basement house, Philadelphia brick front, and brown-stone trimmings, with modern improvements. Price only $6,500; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Brick cottage on 40th st., near 4th-av.; same price and terms. Brick house in Brooklyn, $2,500. Frame do., $2,000. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAvilion, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 182 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE MAGnificent four-story English basement houses, on the north side of 40th-st., commencing 100 feet West of Broadway. The houses are new, well-built, and replete with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HENRIQUES & HASKELL, Real Estate Brokers, No. 38 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, greenhouse, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 17TH-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square, two four-story, basement and counter-cellar houses, with brown stone fronts, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON EIGHTY-NINTH-st., near 1st-av., four lots, with a modern 2½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bath, water-closet, wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. [illegible] 6th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone English basement house No. 40 West 36th-st., 25x60, lot half the block; has all the modern conveniences; the present occupant would like to sell the carpets, oil-cloths and gas fixtures; new last Nov. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 2 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-park, west side, four stories and basement, complete with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 134 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN STONE front dwelling-house, 30 ft. 6 inches front by 70 feet deep, handsomely furnished, situated No. 106 East 21st-st. The house can be purchased without the furniture. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 55 William-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AND four lots, near the junction of Myrtle and Division avs., East Brooklyn, convenient to cars; house contains five rooms on first floor, handsomely finished; lots laid out in garden, with fruit, flowers, &c.; a grapery of choice foreign grapes. Apply to H. STREET, No. 80 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN PLAINFIELD—A GOOD new two-story house, ten rooms, barn, and seven city lots, with fruit and shrubbery; $2,500 cash. A large store and dwelling on Main-st.—price $6,500. Call on E. BROWN, No. 27 Fulton-st., or T. VAIL, Plainfield. Also, three houses to rent.

FOR SALE—IN VANDERBILT-AV., BROOKlyn, two neat cottages—piazzas, sliding doors, marble mantels, gas, range, &c. Price 2,750 dollars each, $1,500 of which can remain. Inquire on the premises, Vanderbilt-av., between Fulton and Atlantic sts., of

D. FREEMAN.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON BROOKlyn Heights, or to exchange for a place within an hour's ride of the City—stone front, three-story and basement, three rooms deep, all the modern improvements. Price low, and terms easy. S. H. THAYER, No. 150 [illegible]-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS STONE-front houses, high stoops, in Lexington-av., east side, between 34th and 35th sts., Murray Hill, built by day's work. Terms to suit purchasers. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & HOWBRAYE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 169 Mott-st., near Broome; size, 25x60 ft., lot 100 feet deep; has gas and Croton water; is unencumbered. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, No. 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 127 EAST 31st-st., near 3d-av.; will be finished by April 10, with modern improvements. Price $7,000. Inquire No. 108 West 46th-st. GEO. W. CAMPBELL.

$2,500.—FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, in Stamford Village, Conn.; house 24x26, pleasantly situated; lot 62x160. For particulars apply to H. G. POWELSON, Stamford Village, or No. 409 3d-av., New-York, corner 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling-house No. 93 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. It has always been occupied by the owner. Apply at No. 236 Broadway, Room No. 27. The house may be seen at any time.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 420 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WELL located near Murray Hill, with a large stable in the rear. The lot is 25x150; the house has all the modern improvements; alley-way to stable. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. LUSK & CO., No. 206 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement house, No. 243 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in fine order. If not previously sold, it will be positively sold at auction by W. H. FRANKLIN & SON, on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 166 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 135 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAUBON & SON, watch makers, No. 156 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS IN WEST SIXTEENTH-st., east of 7th-av., 25 feet front by half the block. N. W. WEST, Nos. 15 and 17 Albany-st.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Roundout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first-cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and railroad. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to fifty acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 1[illegible] Columbia-st.—brown stone front house, (30x60,) with all the modern improvements. Lot is 30x150 running through to Furman st., and substantially terraced. It is one of the most desirable residences on the Heights. For particulars, apply to GEO. M. OLCOTT, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—IN FIFTY-FIRST-st., near 8th-av., two three-story and basement brick houses, with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of ONDERDONK & FINDLAY. House 20x42; lot 20x100.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—One of the most eligible building sites in the town of Orange, N. J., situated on Main-street, about five minutes' walk from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot—one hundred feet front, by four hundred and fifty feet in depth. On the place are very fine peach, apple, pear and cherry trees in full bearing. The situation is high, facing south, and commands an extensive view of the mountains and valley. If desired by the purchaser, more land can be obtained. For further particulars apply at No. 32 South William-st., New-York.

AT AUCTION—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 314 Delancey-st., three story and basement, brick front, 12 rooms; lot 100 by 25 feet 6 inches; in perfect order. Will positively be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, by A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

$8,000—FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY and basement, high-stoop houses on north side 49th-st., near Broadway; size 20x50; lot 20x100; terms easy; these houses are fitted up with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depôt where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty or scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—OPPOsite New-York Bay, in full view of New-York City, Brooklyn, and the surrounding country. House in cottage style, roomy and well built; carriage-house; one acre of land, well fenced, on the Bergen Point Plank Road, two miles from Jersey City. Stages every hour. Price $6,300; terms easy. Inquire of WM. M. LUMMIS & CO., No. 49 Warren-st.; or Mr. OLMSTED, over Hudson County Bank; or the subscriber, at Troy, N. Y.

JOSEPH S. WILKINSON.

FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A desirable country residence of about 6 acres, in excellent order; the house suitable for a small family; out-buildings conveniently arranged, barn, stable, cow house, carriage house, &c., &c.; an apple orchard of young bearing trees, a good garden, and a large supply of choice fruit; situation high and healthy, commanding a fine landscape and distant view of the Sound; within 7 minutes ride of Rye or Port Chester station, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in Bergen, N. J., about 1½ miles south of Jersey City, containing about half an acre of ground, a large two-story frame house, kitchen, out-house, barn, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; location very desirable and healthy; omnibuses pass near the door, to and from the Jersey City Ferry, every hour of the day; terms easy. Apply to D. VAN WINKLE, grocer, at the junction of the Jersey City and Newark plank roads.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Twenty-eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, consisting of 40 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, together with a splendid mansion and out-houses. Fine view of Long Island Sound, ¾ mile from the Dépôt. For further particulars, apply to T. L. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., from 3 to 8 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN THE beautiful sea-side village of Fairfield, Conn., a new, first-class, spacious and very convenient house, most eligibly situated upon a gentle elevation, 5 minutes' walk from depot and church. Plot of land is two acres well laid out. The place is admirably fitted for the residence of a private family, or for a family school. Apply to BURR LYON, Fairfield, or M. W. LYON, 296 Broadway, second story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two story house, with 6 or 31 acres of land, 1 hour's ride by railroad from New-York, pleasantly located, with abundance of shade and other trees, at a low price. Apply to JOS. A. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE property in Stamford, Conn., for sale or exchange for improved City property. In a central part of the village, on South-st., between the property of Wm. Guernsey and S. B. Provost, consisting of a good dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house, granary, stables, two wells, fruit orchard and shade trees on about 1¼ acres of ground; $6,000 of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

and adjoining the above described property, the premises owned and occupied by S. B. Provost, Esq., consisting of a good house in first-rate order with gas; barn, carriage, wash, ice and well-house, lot 110 feet front and rear by 300 deep, and a great variety of choice fruit and shade trees. Price $6,000, of which half can remain on mortgage. Apply to L. CHICHESTER, Real Estate Agent, No. 290 East Broadway.

BARGAINS IN RURAL RESIDENCES.—Two residences very desirably situated, one in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., fronting open grounds of Rutgers College, one on the heights opposite the city, beautifully situated, containing 4¼ acres of good garden soil, and a farm of 150 acres on it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, and six minutes' walk from a depot. For photographic views and full descriptions, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM FLAGG, New-Brunswick.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence one mile from depot at Sing Sing. This property is offered in building sites, from five to twenty-five acres each, and each spot has a fine river view and is beautifully laid out with fruit and ornamental trees of the choicest kind. Each lot to have a supply of pure spring water, from an elevated reservoir. Fine building stone and sand on the ground. No money required if improved. This is a rare chance for several persons to join and make up a neighborhood. J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT STAMFORD, CONN., FOR SALE CHEAP.—This place is beautifully situated; fine view of the Sound and village; large house and out buildings; excellent fruit; 45 or 71 acres of excellent land. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Also, a fine place at Saybrook, Conn., with 14 acres of good land on the Bay; fine location, &c. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TWO DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED MODERN country residences to let, on elevated and healthy ground, near the ferry, on Staten Island. One has a magnificent view of the ocean, bay and City. The houses are of stone, and surrounded by several acres of evergreen and forest trees. Rent $450 and $650. Inquire at Dr. ELLIOTT'S office, No. 7 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, or of BARRETT & CO., No. 14 Wall st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of from 10 to 25 acres of excellent land, situated on a plank-road and near a depôt of the Long Island Railroad, fifteen miles from the City. Fine house, surrounded by four acres of large shade trees of thirty years' growth, in a remarkably healthy and pleasant neighborhood; good water, out-buildings, &c. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT DOBBS' FERRY—Commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, containing one third of an acre. The house is a cottage, built of brick, new and in first-rate order, with stable, &c. Good water—having a good cistern and spring. Inquire of JOHN J. STORM, Dobbs' Ferry, or WILLIAM BARBOUR, No. 58 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 27¼ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to

COVERT & Co., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, near the village of Hastings, 20 miles from the City Hall, and 1¼ miles from the Hudson River Railroad Station and Steamboat Landing, with orchard, garden, coach-house, stable, &c. Also, to let a cottage, one half a mile from the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner Greenwich and Dey sts.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURG—NORTH OF Depôt, near the river, with unsurpassed views of the river, the Highlands and the Fishkill Mountains, a beautiful rural residence; new and tasteful house of 12 rooms, besides attic; lot 60 by 165 feet, and out-buildings. Will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Peekskill, corner of Highland-turnpike and Paulding-st., house containing 15 rooms, with bath room, water closets, &c., and about one acre of land laid out with paved walks, flowers, fruit and shade trees, &c. Inquire of JAMES TAYLOR, Peekskill; FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 15 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage, and farm of 31 acres, in a pleasant village 70 miles from New-York; choicest fruit, elegant buildings, pure water and fine scenery. Cost $6,000. Owner goes West 6th of April. Will sell before that time for $4,500. C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7, No. 348 Broadway.

$2,000.—FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIdence in High-st., Orange, N. J., a 2-story and basement house, good garden in an elevated situation and the best neighborhood, near dépôt, churches, &c. Inquire of E. N. WOODS, on the premises; or D. N. ROPES, No. 62 Maiden-lane.

TO LET AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—A GOOD two-story house, and wagon house, and well of water by the door, with about ten acres of good land for a market gardener, or without. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 337 3d-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—COTTAGES, WITH gardens attached, at Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, TO PURCHASE A HOUSE—LOcation between 4th and 6th avs., and 20th and 36th sts. Neighborhood must be unexceptionable; about 23 feet wide, 3 or 4 stories, high stoop basement; must be well built, with modern improvements. The advertiser will pay two-thirds the purchase money down. Price from $12,000 to $15,000, and must be well worth the money. Address, with full description, R. TOWNSEND, Box No. 1,367 Post Office.

KINDLING WOOD—BEST QUALITY VIRGINIA Pine, seasoned Oak and Hickory at lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered. S. HARRISON & SON, No. 350 West 24th-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS ON THE HUDSON.—4 acres near Riverdale Station—elegant first class improvements; elegant Swiss cottage and 8 acres, well fruited and shaded, near Mr. Forrest's place; 35 acres on the river, 1 mile south of Yonkers—first class improvements; 6 acres, with first class Italian villa, at Dobb's Ferry, on the river—grounds beautifully laid out with rustic arbors, bridges, fish ponds, groves, &c., &c.; 30 acres at Rockland Lake, with splendid river and mountain views—large first class house; 5 acres at Irvington—first class house; 24 acres at Tarrytown, with Gothic cottage on high ground; 3 acres at Tarrytown, on the river near the depot—new brick house, in modern style; 26 and 103 acres at Oregon Station; splendid villa and 11 acres, and an English cottage and 20 acres on high ground, the finest prospect in the country; model farm of 130 acres, and farm of 40 acres at Peekskill; an elegant country seat of 6 acres on the river, opposite West Point; one of 10 acres, one of 25, and one of 30 acres, all finely improved, at Fishkill; an old homestead farm of 103 acres, at Newburg, on the river; fine country seat and farm of 60 acres at New-Hamburg, together with a long list of some of the most desirable places on the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, and Long Island and New-Jersey.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, ONE HOUR'S RIDE from New-York, situated two miles from Paterson, N. J., on the Paterson and West Bloomfield road, fifty acres of good tillable land, all under good cultivation and well watered; a good dwelling and outhouses; a good well of water; a good orchard, with a variety of choice fruit trees. Conditions of sale, half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire at CRANES & CO.'S Express Office, No. 136 West-st., New-York, or No. 113 Congress-st., Paterson, or of Mrs. MARGARET VAN REYPER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NORTH RIVER PROPERTY.—A very desirable farm of 110 acres of land, one half mile north from the village of Rhinebeck, distant from the Hudson River Railroad station 2¼ miles. Upon the premises are a mansion house, farm house, barns, coach house, &c. The orchard has great celebrity; the land is very productive, is mostly meadow, and is well watered. The scenery and healthfulness of this section are well known. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY-THREE ACRES BEAUtiful land, very valuable, near Port Richmond on road to Richmond, highly cultivated, plenty fruit, price $175 per acre. Also, superior frame house, Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., $1,300. Also, splendid oyster saloon, Centre-st., doing prime trade, $150. Also $4,000 wanted 5 years on splendid farm, Haverstraw, N. Y., worth $15,000. Apply at No. 113 Chambers st., Room No. 4.

FARM OF THIRTY ACRES FOR SALE OR TO LET—1½ miles from the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. The buildings consist of a Gothic cottage, containing 9 rooms, a barn, carriage-house, granary, and poultry-house. Location very healthy. For particulars, inquire of J. MONILAUS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.
	ALSO ON		
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,

In sums from £1 and upwards, at $5 per £.

Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN & MADISON R. R. Co.,
No. 29½ Exchange-place.

$300,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MADISON AND WATERTOWN, WIS., FOR SALE.—This road completes a direct and nearly an air line between Milwaukee and Madison, the capital of Wisconsin.

It is thirty-four miles in length, connecting at Watertown with the "Watertown Division" of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, with which it has a contract for a very favorable running connection for thirty years. By this Road the distance between Milwaukee and Madison is 23 miles shorter than by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. It passes through a good agricultural and highly improved country. Madison and Watertown are two of the most beautiful and thriving cities in the State, being in point of population, business, and wealth, second only to Milwaukee. The city of Madison has issued to this Company, as a loan, her 20-year 7 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $100,000, with semi-annual interest.

The city of Watertown has issued to the Company, in payment for her subscription to the capital stock 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $200,000, with semi-annual interest.

The township of Waterloo has issued $35,000, in payment of subscription, in 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, with interest annually—interest and principal of all the bonds payable in the City of New-York.

The Company offers these Bonds for sale at their office, (No. 29½ Exchange-place,) together with a large amount of 8 per cent. Farm Mortgage Coupon Bonds, guaranteed by the Company.

Further information in regard to the Road may be had at the office of the Company.

H. K. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz.:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 ℘ cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 ℘ cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (22d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or cripplied land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF 2D MORTGAGE BONDS OF NORTHERN (N. Y.) RAILROAD COMPANY. MALONE, March 16, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Northern (Ogdensburg) Railroad Company, bearing date Oct. 1, 1850, as well as any outstanding Coupons of the said Mortgage of a prior date, will be paid at the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of April next.

W. A. WHEELER,
President of Board of Trustees.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 69 Wall-st., March 24, 1857.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held on the 21st inst., ISAAC B. COTHEAL, Esq., tendered his resignation as President of the Company, which was accepted. Whereupon the following resolution was moved and passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Directors be returned to Mr. Cotheal for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of the Company.

CHARLES H. BIRNEY was unanimously elected President of the Company in place of Mr. Cotheal.

JAMES S. DELPRAT, Secretary pro tem.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the undersigned, having been appointed Financial Agents for the City of Milwaukee, will pay the Principal and Interest, due 31st inst., of the 10 per cent. Funded Debt Bonds, issued by said city. The Coupons on the School Loan and Fire Loan Bonds of said city, due 31st inst., will also be paid on presentation at our office, No. 25 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

WM. J. BELL & CO., Agents, &c.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1857.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York,
March 27, 1857.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, April 6. Poll open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 31 William-st.

NOTICE.—BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILroad Bonds falling due on the first of April will be paid at maturity, with accrued interest at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 34 William-st., corner of Pine.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE THE FIRST OF April of the Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d av., corner of 9th-st.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits from $5 to $500 at 6 per cent., on sums over $500 at 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st., open EVERY DAY from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; five per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st day of April will draw interest from that day.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—NEW-YORK, MARCH 24, 1857.—The Annual Election for Seventeen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April next, at their Banking-house, corner of Broadway and Chambers st. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—ELECTION.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on Monday, the 6th of April next, at the Banking house No. 108 Broadway. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, JR., Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW YORK, MARCH 30, 1857. The annual election for Directors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 311 East-Broadway, on Monday, the 13th of April. Poll open from 12 to 1 p. m. By order of the Board.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, No. 261 Third-av.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums from $1 to $1,000. Deposits made on or before April 15, draw interest from April 1.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, March 2, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate Stations.

Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk.

Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Buffalo.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M., (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM FEB. 23, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Mail, 11:15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 3:00 A. M. and 12 M. and 4:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—The passenger trains on this Road for Albany will leave the corner White and Centre sts. as follows:

Every morning at 6:10 o'clock.

Every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Fare through to Albany will be $2. To commence on Monday afternoon, 16th inst.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after March 11, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M.

S. ASHBURNER,
Chief Engineer and Supt. H. P. and F. R. R.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The U. S. Steamer ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 4 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the Great Southern Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare with stateroom, to Norfolk $8, Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, April 4, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 4, North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 44 North River.

STEAMBOATS.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M.; 1¼, 4¼, 6¼ P. M. Leave Harlem at 6, 8, 10¼ A. M.; 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way. Fare 8 cents.

NOTICE.—WILLIAMSBURG DISTILLERY OFFICE, No. 39 Burling slip.—The undersigned have made arrangements by which they are enabled to fill orders for alcohol, camphene, or any description of naval stores, in the same manner as previous to the fire.

McCREADY, MOTT & BRUNDAGE.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do. $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April 29	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston..We'day, March 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York..We'day, March 18.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston..Wednesday, March 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York..We'day, April 1.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston..Wednesday, April 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York.....Wednesday, April 15.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, M. J. FRANTZEN, Commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, March 31, from Pier No. 39 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.

In First Cabin.....$90
In Second Cabin.....$55
In Third Cabin.....$35

This steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. No freight taken after Saturday, March 28, and no bills of lading signed or parcels received on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers,) apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

The steamship CONSTITUTION, Capt. E. POUGIN, will succeed the BELGIQUE, and sail on TUESDAY, April 21.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, April 2. For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, No. 53 Broadway.

The Steamer FULTON will succeed the Arago and sail May 2.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG.......Saturday, March 14, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK.......Saturday, April 11, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.......Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. O. ELDRIDGE, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

☞ The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads.

For Freight or passage having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

E. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The rate of Freight from Liverpool is reduced to £4 per ton measurement until further notice.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst., at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. The ASIA will sail on the 15th April. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES
OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 22,)
four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 456 and 456 Pearl-st., and 160 Canal-st., (new store) near Bowery, New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety of Enameled Chamber Furniture in sets, from $25 to $150. Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattress and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

H. STONEY RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE attention of buyers of cabinet furniture to an inspection of his present Spring stock, (not to be excelled by any in this City for style and finish,) consisting of parlor, boudoir, dining room and library in all the varieties of woods. Drawings will be made to suit the tastes of the most fastidious in architecture, and the work will be executed in the most artistic and substantial manner in styles and quality of workmanship. Call and examine. Prices will be moderate, and terms liberal.

HENRY STONEY, No. 4[illegible] Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country.

J. B. PRESDEE.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Rich, well-made suites, at the old stand, No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

J. B. PRESDEE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawanna and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 11th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1857.

N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor, received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

COAL! COAL!—BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH Peach Orchard and White Ash Coal of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool coals.

WM. E. PEARSON, No. 4[illegible] Washington-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES W. THWING [illegible] against FRANKLIN THWING, and [illegible] William Thwing, and Louisa, his wife; [illegible] Thwing; Sarah D. Bird; [illegible] [illegible] Loring; [illegible] Thwing, as sole acting executor of [illegible] and William Thwing, as trustee [illegible] Charles Thwing [illegible] Albert Thwing and of Franklin Thwing [illegible] the said Francis Albert Thwing; Mary [illegible] Bowdoin-square Baptist Church, (called in [illegible]) Thwing, deceased, (the Deacons of the [illegible] Bowdoin-square, Boston,) Asa Wilbur, [illegible] Dwight Wheelock and Samuel G. Bowdlear, [illegible] the said Bowdoin square Baptist Church; Mary [illegible] Harriet G. Loring; Susan L. Loring; [illegible] Ellen L. Thwing; Georgianna [illegible] M. Thwing; Jane E. Thwing; [illegible] B.,) wife of Charles [illegible] the said Charles [W.] Sanderson; Mary [illegible] Thomas Hunt; the said Thomas Hunt; [illegible] of Francis B. Fay; the said Francis B. Fay; [illegible] E. George, wife of James W. George; the said James W. George; Sophia E. Sanderson; James [illegible] Peterson; the said [illegible] Peterson; [illegible] Thwing; Sarah P. Thwing; John W. [illegible] Woodworth; Patrick Golden; Charles Fitzgerald; Abraham Dawson; James Dawson; D. Henry Burtnett, and Georgianna Kelly, sole executrix of the last will and testament of Nathaniel C. Kelly, deceased, defendants.—Summons in an action for the partition of lands.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 8 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated New-York, March 12, A. D. 1857.

THERASSON & BRYAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

mh16-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustees for HARRIET E. WILLETT, against LUKE COREY, who was impleaded with Judson Corey, Administrator, &c. of Luke Corey, deceased, the said Judson Corey, Geo. Rockafellow, James E. Bond and Laura A., his wife, Robert McMaster, Jane McBride, [illegible], &c. of Robert McBride, deceased, James S. Orton, [illegible] vin, John S. Bussing, The Genesee River Bank, Allen Ayrault, Ephraim Core, Charles Cook, Jr., A. Bean, Frederick W. Gitsan, Jacob Herrick, Jacob S. Herrick, Thomas W. Hinchman, Darius Perrin, Hiram P. Mills, and Joseph J. Welch.—Summons.—To GEORGE ROCKAFELLOW, one of the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy, if demanded, will be served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 33 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, or within twenty days after service of a copy of said complaint, if such copy be demanded within twenty days after service hereof; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff's will apply to this Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ontario.—Dated New-York, March 25, 1857.

E. ROBINSON, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney,
mh27-law6wM*. No. 33 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOTHAM G. MEEKER and JOHN M. PERKINS against DANIEL A. RICHARDSON.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-one cents with interest from the 13th day of August, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March [illegible], 1857.

F. W. BURKE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 150 Nassau-st.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1857.—Dated March 20, 1857. F. W. BURKE,

mh30-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN W. BUTTON, assignee of WILLIAM K. PENDLETON, against HARVEY GARSELON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 26 Nassau-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, with interest from the 8th day of January, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 4, 1857. P. C. CANTINE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of March, 1857. mh9-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER—GEORGE FLOTO against CONRAD BEISTERMAN and MARIE BERTON, his wife, defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the village of Whiteplains, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 1[illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 4, 1856.

STEWART, STALLKNECHT & CRAIN,
mh30-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 26th day of March, 1857.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE F. TALMAN against DAVID ROCHE, MARY ANN PETTY, JOSEPH PETTY, EDWARD BURKE and MONICA, his wife, and CORNELIUS M'MAHON.—To the defendants, JOSEPH PETTY and MARY ANN PETTY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 12, 1857.

mh13-law6wM* R. H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the report of JOHN L. MASON, Esq., the Referee appointed to apportion the debts and liabilities of said Bank among the stockholders thereof, has been confirmed, except as to those who appeared to oppose said confirmation.

All others who are charged or assessed by said Report are requested to pay the amounts for which they are severally so assessed to the subscribers, at No. [illegible] Nassau-st., immediately.

HUNT & BRIGHT,
Attorneys for the Receiver of the 8th-av. Bank.

BY EDMUND W. KINGSLAND, SURROGATE of the County of Hudson, in the State of New-Jersey. ALPHEUS UNDERHILL having made application to me, in writing, setting forth that EDWARD H. NODINE, late of the City of New-York, hath died intestate, and that it is necessary to have letters of administration of his estate granted in this State, and praying an order to show cause, I do hereby order that all persons interested do show cause before me, at the Surrogate's office of the County of Hudson, on the sixth day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why letters of administration of the estate of said Edward H. Nodine should not be granted to the said Alpheus Underhill, and that this order be published in the New-York Daily Times, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, for four weeks preceding said day. Dated this [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1857. E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TAYLOR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of R. S. BOGARDUS, No. 125 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 17, 1856.

ANN LINES, formerly ANN TAYLOR,

d20-law6mM* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY ELING, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 6 [illegible] street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 2[illegible] day of June next.—Dated Dec. 16, 1856.

d20-law6mM* MARY ELING, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVAN STEVENSON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MYERS, POTTER & JONES, No. 320 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1857.

ELLEN V. STEVENSON, Executrix.

f16-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MARY A. STILES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 101 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next. Dated December 6, 1856.

d8-law6mM* HUGH N. CAMP, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH S. R. DANIELL, late of the City of New-York, painter, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 256 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1857.

ja19-law6mM* WILLIAM E. HAWS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LA FORGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 17 Broome st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1857. ANN LA FORGE, Executrix.